The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,194—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1890.

...RICK'S.
...LE FOOD.
...AND INVALIDS.
... digests as easily as human
...ants and Children.
...broughly nourishes the child
... Milk.
...ited, LONDON.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands. Prices.
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve.. } Rs. 31
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ... ... } Rs. 23-12 per
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ... } doz. bottles.
"Glentromie" ... ... } doz. bottles.
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" ... ...
Examine cork label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

...PPING.
...AND ORIENTAL
...PANY.
...OGRAMME OF DEPAR-
...TURES FOR EUROPE.

...ons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
...3038	500	W. J. Webber ..	8th Aug.
AR...5500	1000	H. Wyatt	15th "
.....3041	500	H.T. Weigheli...	22nd "
....4205	800	G. W.F.Browne	29th "
.3038	500	W. J. Webber..	5th Sept.
...2270	500	W. J. Nantes.....	12th "
...1	500	H. T. Weigheli...	19th "
			Saturday.
		P. Harris	27th Sept
		W. J. Webber..	4th Oct.
		T. J. Alderton ..	11th "
	500	H. T. Weigheli...	18th "
	800	L. H. Moule	25th "
	500	W. J. Webber ..	1st Nov.
	1000	H. Wyatt	8th "
	500	H. T. Weigheli..	15th "
	1500	W. B. Andrews,	22nd "
		R. N. R.	

...s proceed to Brindisi, Malta,
...don.
...Aden only, and Passengers
...oceeding to Brindisi, Mar-

...kets are issued including Rail-
...from Brindisi to London by the Mail
... and coupons are issued for places in
...leeping Cars of the special P. and O.
...ss.

...eam Barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p.m.,
...y of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.
...Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard
...on before 10 a.m. on day of sailing.

...OLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	
				1890.
...ANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton..	14th Aug.
...HAWUR...	3927	800	L. H. Moule....	28th "
...OMBA	3511	800	M. de Horne ..	11th Sept.
...OMBA	3525	800	G. W. Brady.....	25th "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 16th July, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
OCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th August 1890.
DOMENICO BALDUINO..	5,000	800	10th Sept.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA.....	On the 8th August, 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 1st 1890.

AUSTRO- ... HUNGARIAN
LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
IMPERATRIX	...F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 180

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI...	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MEDUSA	G. Costanzo...	3,800	550	15th Sept.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE.....	G. Valluschino	3,800	550	21st Aug. 90.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
23rd July, 1890.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons H.P.	To sail.
S.S. WERNETH HALL,	A.Buck...	4,100	500, about 12th Aug.

THIS Steamer has accomodation for a Limited number of passengers at moderate rates, does not carry surgeon or stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the engines.
For further particulars., apply to,
EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Bombay, 30th July, 1890. Agents.

CHEAP PASSAGES,
HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS ; and also in selected NON LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," "MACIVER," &c, from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.
Outward, in Non-Liners, from £20 to £30 per adult, Saloon.
CONTINENTAL RAIL—TICKETS provided, and PULLMAN—CAR BERTHS engaged.
HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.
PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.
SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.
LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively, grouped in selected Saloon cabins ; special arrangement for Families and Parties.
INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.
ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.
INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.
Full particulars supplied and HANDBOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
28 APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged ; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, at 11 a. m., on 10th AUGUST, after arrival of incoming, English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder, Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 6th August.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 7th August, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR PLYMOUTH, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

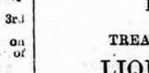
S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 16th August.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASSA, AND LAMOO.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about 30th August.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 4th August, 1890. Agents.

"BIBBY" LINE.
CHEAP FIRST-CLASS PASSAGES TO MARSEILLES.



THE fast magnificent Steam Ship "YORKSHIRE," 4,050 tons excellent accomodation a midship for a limited number of passengers is expected TO SAIL about 10th August. Her Sister Ship "LANCASHIRE" accomplished the voyage in 15 days, being Monsoon the "Yorkshire" will probably take 17 days. Fare Rs. 300. Apply to
MESSRS. KILLICK NIXON & CO.,
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. and O. and other regular lines of Steamers, *without charge for Commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured.
CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing. Intending passengers should make early application.
Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. Grindlay's "Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.
Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage received and shipped.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY, & Co., Calcutta.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
TOURIST AND GENERAL PASSENGER AGENTS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED by P. and O. and all Lines of Steamers FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION, and special attention given to the selection of berths.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe, allowing breaks of Journey anywhere *en route*.
INTERPRETERS meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports to assist holders of Cook's Tickets.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the World.
Drafts issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at very favourable rates.
A Copy of "COOK'S ORIENTAL TRAVELLERS' GAZETTE," containing latest information of Steamer Sailings, Quarantine, &c., &c., sent free on application to
THOS. COOK & SON,
Bombay, Rampart Row, Calcutta, 11, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REDUCED PRICES.
TREACHER'S EXTRA SPECIAL.
LIQUEUR WHISKEY.

THIS fine old Spirit was introduced to meet a demand for a genuine old ripe Whiskey.
From its soft, rich flavour and aroma, due to age alone, this Spirit has obtained the name of "LIQUEUR WHISKEY," and while still retaining the genuine Whiskey Flavour, will be found possessed of many of the characteristics of Fine Old Cognac.
A Gentleman, lately returned from a shooting trip in the Hymalayas, writes :—"Your Liqueur Whiskey was especially appreciated."
Price Rs. 28 per doz.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CELESTINE.
(LIQUEUR DES MOINES CELESTINS.)
Au Monastere de Mantes, 1376-1889.

THIS Celebrated OLD LIQUEUR, which has been produced at the Monastery for upwards of 500 years, is certainly one of the best, if not the very best, Liqueur made ; it has a peculiar delicious flavour of its own, and is considered an admirable digestive.
Price, Rs. 4 and Rs. 6-12 per bottle.

TREACHER & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.
CONDENSED SWISS MILK.

THIS MILK is pure, wholesome, cheap, excellently adapted for the use of delicate Infants and Invalids.

Swiss Milk (Milkmaid Brand)	per tin	Rs. 0 7
	per doz.	" 5 0

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE INDIAN AND GENERAL INVESTMENT TRUST, LD.

Capital	...£500,000
" Subscribed and paid up	...£250.000

Bankers and Agents in India.

Calcutta	MESSRS. KING, HAMILTON AND CO.
Bombay	" KING, KING AND CO.

SOLICITORS.
MESSRS. SANDERSON & Co., Calcutta and London
THE TRUST IS PREPARED :—
to negociate for the purchase of Municipal Bonds, Debentures or shares in Indian Joint Stock Companies (special facilities thus being afforded to Executors for the speedy realization of Estates) ;
to make advances on same ;
to subscribe for issue, or guarantee the issue of Municipal Loans, and the Debentures or Shares of Joint Stock Companies either in England or in India ; and
to act as Trustees for Debenture holders.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By Sir W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas eight, postage free.

REDUCED PRICES.

TREACHER & Co. have the pleasure to announce a reduction in the prices of Wines, Spirits, Stores, etc., etc.

SHERRIES AND PORTS.

SHERRIES.
(GONZALEZ, BYASS & CO.'S)

OUR Sherries are selected and matured on the spot and shipped by the well-known firm of Gonzalez, Byass & Co., who have obtained a world-wide reputation for the high character and superior quality of their Wines.
The following have been selected by TREACHER & Co. as especially suited to the taste and requirements of residents in India. The Company's large importations enable them to quote lower prices than customary for such high class Wines.

	CASH. Per dozen. Rs. a.
YELLOW SEAL.—A light Spanish Wine of fair quality	16 8
EXTRA DRY PALE.—A light, natural, unblended Wine	20 0
PALE DINNER.—An excellent Wine for general use	24 0
VINO DE PASTO.—A good, genuine, Dinner Wine	27 0
OLD DRY.—Very superior, soft and dry	29 0
GOLDEN.—A rich, nutty flavoured Dessert Wine	29 0
MANZANILLA.—Very dry and pale	30 0
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO.—Very old and choice	39 0

PORTS.
(SANDEMAN'S.)

TREACHER & Co. have given much attention to the selection of these Wines, which are shipped direct by the celebrated firm of Sandeman and Co., a sufficient indication of their very superior quality. Invalids and others suffering from the exhausting effect of the climate will find in these Wines excellent recuperating properties.

	Quarts. Rs. a.	Pints. Rs. a.
SUPERIOR OLD PORT.—This, our well-known "Invalid's Port," so generally prescribed and recommended by the medical profession, is a superior dessert wine ; tawny with age, of fine bouquet and character	34 0	18 8
FINE OLD PORT.—Of good body and flavour ; it is a wholesome, nutritious wine, thoroughly matured previous to being bottled	27 0	14 8
OLD PORT.—A rich and fruity wine, of moderate price	19 0	...

Our present holdings of both Sherries and Ports are exceptionally good, and will bear favourable comparison with Wines at a much higher price.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE,
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon he widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have continued its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne ; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Brown.'s Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION.—Beware of piracy an imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street Bloomsbury ; London.

NOTICES.

ARMY NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.
105, VICTORIA STREET.

OPENS INDIAN DEPOTS next month. Not issuing shares but general public and native noblemen and gentlemen will be admitted as ticket holders.

THE PRINCE OF WALES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTEENTH GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company, will be held in the Registered Office, of the Company, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 11th day of August, 1890, at 3 o'clock, p.m., to transact the following business :—
1. To Receive the Directors' Report and Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1890.
2. To elect Directors in the room of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. S. Begbie to act as Auditor of the Company during Mr. Burn's absence.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board.
DAVID SASSOON & Co.,
Agents,
Bombay, 28th July, 1890.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of the stores noted in the margin, more or less as may be required, for the year 1890-91.

Blanketing for Follower's Coats	yards 5,250.

2. Tenders will only be received on the printed forms which are obtainable at this office. Blanks in the printed form must be filled up correctly.
3. Each tender must be accompanied by a Bank of Bengal of Government Treasury deposit receipt in the name of the Superintendent for Rupees 100 as earnest-money. Cash or notes will not be accepted in lieu.
4. The lowest tender will not necessarily be accepted.
5. Any person whose tender may be accepted, will be required to execute a bond and to give security in Government Promissory Notes or cash for the due fulfilment of his contract within one week from the date of acceptance of his tender, in default of which his earnest-money will be forfeited. The security will be calculated at 10 per cent on the contract.
6. Any further information required may be obtained, and sealed patterns inspected at the Clothing Agency.
7. Tenders will be opened by undersigned at noon on TUESDAY the 12 August, '90 in the presence of such persons as may desire to attend.

W. H. MACKESY, Colonel,
Superintendent, Army Clothing.
Army Clothing Department, Alipore, the 11th July, 1890

THE ADELPHI HOTEL, POONA.

VISITORS TO POONA ARE RESPECTFULLY requested to bear in mind that the Adelphi Hotel is now open, and has been most elegantly fitted and furnished. The Bed-rooms, both double and single, are large and airy, and the Proprietor has spared neither trouble nor expense to make it really a First Class and the Best Hotel in Poona.
The Dining and Drawing Rooms and Parlour are large and airy, with a grand Sympathetic Square Piano, by Messrs. Marcks & Co., having been furnished in a most elegant style.
The Cuisine is under the immediate Superintendence of a Competent Chef.
A trial is earnestly solicited.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, Adelphi Hotel, Poona.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE. June 1890. —2s. 6d., *Contains* :—A Secret Mission.—The Original Ballad of the Dowie Dens. By Professor Veitch.—From Angin to Teaki ; The Nile Campaign of 1889.—A Sketch in Five Phases.—Jamaica.—The Strange Occurrences in Canterstone Jail.—The Last of the Rydal Dorothys.—A Story of the Seine.—Romance of Two Heiresses.—The Portuguese and Makololand. By Daniel J. Rankin.—Land Purchase in Ireland.
LADY BABY. A Novel, By Dorothea Gerard, Joint-Author of 'Reata,' 'Beggar my Neighbour,' 'The Waters of Hercules' ; Author of 'Orthodox.' New and Cheaper Edition, Crown 8vo, 6s.
A MANUAL OF PALÆONTOLOGY, for the Use of Students. With a General Introduction on the Principles of Palæontology. By Professor H. Alleney Nicholson and Richard Lydekker. Third Edition. Rewritten and greatly enlarged. 2 vols., 8vo., with Engravings, £3, 3s.
MAMMA'S BLACK NURSE STORIES. West Indian Folklore. By Mary Pamela Milne-Home. With Six Full-page Tinted Illustrations. Small 4to., 5s.
MISS GORDON CUMMING'S TRAVELS. At Home in Fiji. Fourth Edition, 7s. 6d.—A Lady's Cruise in a French Man-of-War. 12s. 6d.—Fire Fountains. The Kingdom of Hawaii. 2 vols., 25s.—Wanderings in China. 10s. Granite Crags ; The Yo-Semite Region of California. 2s. 6d.
TRAVEL, ADVENTURE, AND SPORT, FROM 'BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.' No. VIII. *Contains* :—The Laying of the Atlantic Cable.—Life in Central Asia.—A Visit to the Big Trees of California. By Dr. Cheadle.—The Pirates of Segna ; Adventures in Venice and the Adriatic. Price 1s.
WILLIAM BLACKWOOD & SONS, Edinburgh and London.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

HIGH CLASS
COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs. a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old." Guaranteed	50 0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	40 0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36 0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32 0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	28 0

ORDINARY PEG BRANDY.

ALEXANDRE & Co.'s ELEPHANT BRAND	23 0
JULES LENNOX & C.'s ANCHOR	22 0
LAGRANGE & Co.'s 3 COCKS	20 0

The above Prices are subject to 5 per cent. discount for Cash.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

FOR SALE.

A STRONG elegant Phaeton in excellent order and a pair of fast-trotting Cabuli horses. Believed sound. One carries a lady. Owner gone to England. Lot or separate. Apply to Mr. KIRKHAM, Char Bungalows, Poona.

THE undersigned beg to give notice that they have APPOINTED
MR. HORMUSJEE ADURJEE.
49, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT,
THEIR SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY
For the SALE of their
SUNGAL-RAMPUR,
(Kangra Valley) Teas.
STIRLING & CULBARD.

ABU HOTEL.
AT MOUNT ABU RAJPUTANA.

A GREAT REDUCTION has been made for the coming slack season, till January next.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus.
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

IMPORTANT.

RE EXCHANGE.

IN consequence of the present favourable Rate of Exchange, MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Limited, have pleasure in intimating to the Public that they have made an all-round Reduction on the Prices of their Goods of 15 per cent.

15 per cent. on GOLD WATCHES.
15 per cent. on SILVER WATCHES.
15 per cent. on CLOCKS.
15 per cent. on CHRONOMETERS.
15 per cent. on WATCH CHAINS.
15 per cent. on CHARMS.
15 per cent. on RINGS.
15 per cent. on BROOCHES.
15 per cent. on EARRINGS, &c.
15 per cent. on SILVER JEWELLERY.
15 per cent. on ALL JEWELLERY.
15 per cent. on ELECTRO-PLATE.
15 per cent. on SILVER PLATE.
15 per cent. on PIANOFORTES
15 per cent. on ORGANS.
15 per cent. on MUSICAL BOXES.
15 per cent. on BICYCLES.
15 per cent. on TRICYCLES.
15 per cent. on ALL MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.
15 per cent. on EVERYTHING.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.
WATCH, CHRONOMETER & CLOCK MAKERS, JEWELLERS, ENGRAVERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONSOON—1890 REQUIREMENTS.

HIGH CLASS WATERPROOF GOODS
SUPERIOR AND RELIABLE.

	Rs.	a.
"THE DERRY" Guaranteed Waterproof Coats, IN ALL SIZES	9	8
"THE CLARENCE" Guaranteed Waterproof Coat, a Fashionable well-cut Garment, Double Texture on Tweed, SEWN SEAMS, Thoroughly Water-tight and Durable, All sizes, from	25	0
"THE LANSDOWNE" Guaranteed Waterproof Coat, a Superior Double Texture on Tweed, Stylish Shape, SEWN SEAMS, Stormproof, a most reliable article, All sizes, from	30	0
"THE FIFE" Guaranteed Waterproof Coat, with Cape, SEWN SEAMS, the most approved and "Trustworthy Coat" produced, from	33	0
"REGULATION CLOAKS" For Officers, Correct Pattern, Thoroughly Waterproof, SEWN SEAMS, a highly finished article, the only shape equally comfortable and effective for Walking, Riding and Driving, from	34	0
WATERPROOF Black Twill or Check Driving Aprons, with Straps	10	8
WATERPROOF Drab Twill or Check Driving Aprons, with Straps	10	8
WATERPROOF Ground Sheets with Eyelets, 6 by 6	13	8
WATERPROOF Drab Sheeting, 60 inches wide, per yard	6	0

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH OR V. P. P.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY, POONA, & SECUNDERABAD.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual ; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy ; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either* sex, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.
Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them : an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ,
OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity, Loss of Memory, and all those diseases for which Mercury, Sarsaparilla, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. To the people of India, and similar enervating climates, as also all those who by indiscretion in early life, have ruined their constitutions, this miraculous life-reviving tonic will give, as it were, a new existence. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervous fears, renovates the impaired powers of life, and gradually invigorates the most shattered constitution. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary ; the aged and infirm ; the nervous and debilitated ; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle, of all the principal Merchants in India.
Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, without which none can possibly be genuine.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.
N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under special discount.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THE above Society will repeat their performance of

THE SACRED CANTATA,

"THE WOMAN OF SAMARIA,"

BY

SIR W. STERNDALE BENNETT,

AT

THE TOWN HALL.

TO-DAY, AUGUST 5TH, AT 5-30 P.M.

Soloists :—

Mrs. WALKER, Miss CARPENTER, Mr. CHISHOLM, and Mr. HEDDITCH.

Organ :—Mr. G. R. JOHNSTON,
Conductor :—Mr. R. B. NIXON.

Tickets can be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.
Reserved Seats, Rs. 3. Admission, Rs. 2.

GAIETY THEATRE.

ARIEL ESTATER.

LADY FLOATING IN MID AIR.

Who whilst plunged in a deep Magnetic sleep floats gracefully in the air unsupported by any wires and replies to questions put. This Lady who was exhibited before wondering thousands every night in the Royal Tivoli Gardens, Calcutta, was commented on as being "a marvel"!! No one should therefore fail to see.

THE EXHIBITION OF

THE BODYLESS LADY

has been discontinued and a much more wonderful and marvellous scene substituted. Open from 4 to 7 and 8 to 10 p.m., EVERY DAY up to and inclusive the 9th instant.

ADMISSION, ANNAS 4 ONLY.

MARCKS & CO., LD.

NOTICE.

THE FIFTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of MARCKS & Co., Ld., will be held at their Registered Office, No. 43, Esplanade Road, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 9th August, 1890, at 4 p.m., to transact the usual annual business. The Dividend declared will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 11th August, 1890.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company are CLOSED from the 4th to the 11th, inst.

By Order of the Board,
C. MARCKS,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 2nd, August 1890.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 8th instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable "Instruments Act, 1881."

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1890.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility in our Firm of Mr. LEWIS ALEXANDER WALLACE, JUNIOR, ceased yesterday.

WALLACE & Co.

Bombay, 1st August, 1890.

PARASOL AND FAN,

MADE of best SILK and real IVORY Handle, Twenty-nine Inches in lenght, with one Joint only. With a real IVORY FAN to match the PARASOL. Price Rs. 125.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

PERSONS who wish to obtain a fine RUBY from 1½ to 3 carats each, either loose or mounted in a Ring at a very reasonable price, may make their selection at Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., 13, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE

REPRODUCES INSTANTANEOUSLY THE ORIGINAL COLOUR OF THE HAIR IN ITS NATURAL SHADE.

IT is innocent, inoffensive, and pleasant to apply, and the Colour it produces is so natural as to defy detection by the closest observer.

Per Case, complete with Brushes, Rs. 1-8.

Prepared expressly in England for

F. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
BOMBAY.

ASTHMA! ASTHMA!!

MUNK'S MAGNETIC

ASTHMA BALSAM.

A SPEEDY CURE FOR

WHEEZING AND WHISTLING ASTHMA,
SPASMODIC ASTHMA,
HUMID OR SPITTING ASTHMA,
REGULAR OR PERIODICAL ASTHMA,
SUFFOCATING ASTHMA,
CROWING ASTHMA,
NERVOUS ASTHMA,
DRY ASTHMA,
WHATEVER CAUSE ASTHMA.

Per Bottle, 2s. 9d. or Rs. 2.

Agents in BOMBAY :—F. S. Madon & Co., Mohunlal Amarsi & Co., Nathoo Mooljee & Co., and Hurjee Mooljee & Co.

REDUCED PRICES.

THE PRICES of all our ARTICLES, including, Wines, Provisions, Glassware, Electro-plated ware, etc, have undergone a great Reduction in order to give the advantage of the favourable rate of Exchange to all our constituents both local and mofussil.

BOLTON & COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST

OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4 per mensem (a) If premiums are payable for whole of life ; or
Rs. 35-1-4 " (b) If premiums are limited to 20 years ; or
Rs. 41-8-0 " (c) If premiums are limited to 15 years ; or
Rs. 45-13-4 " (d) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each, year's payment of premium under *b c d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

NOTICES.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN AND CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, is declared for the half-year ending 30th June, 1890, and is made payable, on and after the 7th August, 1890, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Co.'s register on 2nd August, 1890, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 15, Bank Street, Fort.

By order of the Directors,

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 30th July, 1890.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd to the 7th proximo, both days inclusive.

COUNTRY COAL.

RAILWAYS Agents, Gas Managers and other Coal Consumers are advised that the NEW BEERBHOOM COAL COMPANY, Ld, has available for immediate delivery the favorite Coals of Borrea and Behool Mines.

A. R. McKINTOSH & Co.

Managing Agent, New Beerbhoom Coal Co. Ld., Calcutta.
30th July, 1890.

THE FRENCH PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at No. 4, Church Lane, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th proximo, at 3 p. m., to transact the following business :—

I. To receive adopt and pass the accounts and the Report of the Directors' for the season ended 30th June, 1890.

II. To declare a Dividend.

III. To elect a Director in the room of one retiring by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.

IV. To confirm the appointment of Mr. James Begbie as an auditor in the place of Mr. A. W. Campbell resigned, and also to appoint an auditor and to fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 31st July to the 13th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

BOOTH & Co,
Managers.

Bombay, 23th July, 1890.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company No. 1, Forbes Street, on Tuesday, the 5th August next, at 2-30 P. M., to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Repor and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1890.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 29th instant to the 5th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co,,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 28th July, 1890.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING, AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on Tuesday, the 5th August next, at 3p.m., to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1890.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.

3rd.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS, will be CLOSED from the 29th instant to the 5th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, 28th July 1890.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on Tuesday, the 5th August next, at 3-30 P.M., to transact the following business,

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1890.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend

3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who eligible for re-election.

4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 29th instant to the 5th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Bombay, 28th July, 1890. Agents.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on Tuesday, the 5th August next, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1890.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the 29th instant to the 5th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, 28th July, 1890.

THE HOWARD & BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on Tuesday, the 5th August next, at 4-30 p. m., to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1890.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 29th instant to the 5th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 28th July, 1890.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on Tuesday, the 5th August next, at 5 p. m., to transact the following business :—

1st—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1890.

2nd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 29th instant to the 5th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents,

Bombay 28th July, 1890.

THE IMPERIAL BRITISH EAST AFRICA COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter dated 3rd September, 1888.

"The liability of shareholders is limited by the Charter to the amount of their shares remaining uncalled."

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

PRESIDENT :
Sir WILLIAM MACKINNON, Bart, C.I.E.
VICE PRESIDENT :
The most Honourable The Marquis of LORNE, K.T.

Sir THOMAS FOWELL BUXTON, Bart.
General Sir DONALD M. STEWART, Bart, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Sir JOHN KIRK, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
General Sir ARNOLD B. KEMBALL, R.A., K.C.B., K.C.S.I.
Lieut General Sir LEWIS PELLY, M.P., K.C.B., K.C.S.I.
Colonel Sir FRANCIS De WINTON, R.A., K.C.M.G., C.B.
W. BURDETT COUTTS, Esqre, M.P.
ALEXANDER L. BRUCE, Esqre.
JAMES M. HALL, Esqre.
ROBERT P. HARDING, Esqre.
JAMES F. HUTTON, Esqre.
GEORGE S. MACKENZIE, Esqre.
ROBERT RYRIE, Esqre.
W. P. ALEXANDER, Esqre.

THE recent agreement made between the British and German Governments has secured for the administration of this Company immense additional rich new Territories, and the Directors have decided to issue seventy thousand new shares of £20 each to enable the Company to develope and administer these new Territories on a plan exactly similar to that carried out by the East India Company. Of these seventy thousand shares ten to fifteen thousand are meantime reserved for applications from India and these applications will be received by

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Calcutta

EYESIGHT!

THE necessity for proper testing of the sight before ordering Spectacles cannot be overrated. We have the highest medical authority confirmed by daily experience that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of irremediable injury to the sight, and as no present economy can compensate for such a loss, it behoves all to be cautious how they are tempted to use the common Spectacles now so generally sold by those who keep an ill-assorted collection just to complete a miscellaneous stock.

We make this department of our business a speciality, and we claim to have the largest and most complete stock in India. Our Opticians being thoroughly practical men, we can guarantee the correction of the defects and irregularities of the sight by optical means.

DR. A. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

Have always been and always are by a very long way the best procurable, and owing to the present favorable rate of exchange, we have been able to reduce their prices, which though very little in advance of other Houses the slightly extra cost is more than compensated for by their superiority and perfection.

It is well known to us from experiments that a great deal of discomfort must arise from the use of spectacles with ill-fitting frames, for instance a pair of lenses in frames a little too wide or a little too narrow would compel the patient to look through the inner or outside sides of the lenses or through their prisms instead of through their centre and which must necessitate a call upon the convergence muscles for increased effort at a time when the accommodation muscles are relaxed. This cannot but be a source of discomfort at all times and a source of danger to the eyes. Several instances have been known in which discomfort in wearing spectacles has been removed as soon as lenses of the same power were put into frames adopted to the requirements of the wearer.

Every precaution is taken by us to supply not only the best lenses procurable but also to supply frames in which the lenses are so placed as to make the wearing of spectacles a pleasure.

STEEL FRAMES.					GLARE PROTECTORS.				
Single Temple or Turn-pin				from Rs. 6	Steel Framed Globular Glare Folders, Hooks or Turn-pins				from Rs. 3
Do.	do.	do.	Dr. Menist's	" 15	Silver Framed	do.	do.	from	" 18
Folders or "Pince-Nez"				from " 6	Gold Framed	do	do.	from	" 35
Do.	do.	Dr. Menist's		" 15	STIRRUP OR "D" EYE PROTECTORS.				
SILVER FRAMES.					Steel or Nickel Turn-pin, Single Temple or Hookssides			from	" 6
Single Temple or Riding Hooks				" 20	Silver	do.	do.	from	" 25
Do.	do.	do.	Dr. Menist's	" 25	Gold	do.	do.	from	" 60
Turn-pin Sporting or Billiard Spectacles				" 24	JAPANESE CUPS OR GLARE AND DUST GLASSES.				
Do.	do.	do.	Dr. Menist's	" 30	Blue Steel Frame, Velvet Rimmed			from Rs.	4
Folders or Pince-Nez, with Steel Springs				" 20	Silver	do.	do.	from	" 30
Do.	do.	do.	Gold Springs	" 25	Gold	do.	do.	from	" 75
Do.	do.	do.	Dr. Menist's	" 25	LORGNONS.				
GOLD FRAMES.					A very elegant form of optical relief specially designed for Ladies. Best quality, in substantial engraved Gold Cases, and fitted with Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles				Rs. 100
Single Temple or Riding Hooks, oval or pantascopic from				" 25	Decorated Tortoise Shell, inlaid with Mother-O' Pearl or in plain Mother-O-Pearl, with Silver Mounts				" 25
Do.	do.	do.	Dr. Menist's	" 45	Tortoise Shade long handle, without middle joint, very fashionable				" 20
Turn-pin Sporting or Billiard Hooks				" 35					
Do.	do.	do.	Dr. Menist's	" 55					
Folders or Pince-Nez, Japanese Springs				from " 30					
Do.	do.	do.	Dr. Menist's	" 40					
Do.	do.	non-pressure springs		" 35					
Do.	do.	do.	Dr. Menist's	" 45					

OXFORDS OR SINGLE EYE-GLASSES.

GLASS.....Re. 1-8 each. Pebbles .....Rs. 8 each.

ATTACHMENTS.

Eye-glass Cords, Black Silk	4 for Rs.	1	0
" Wirebound, very fine	each Re. 1 and "	1	8
" Chains, Silver or Aluminium	each "	3	0
" " Gold	each from "	10	0

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOW READY.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

FOR AUGUST 1890.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES

OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM

BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.

STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES

BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES

NEW MAP OF INDIA,

SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs 5.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION and DEBILITY, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION and DEBILITY are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts,** which are so arranged as to convey a continuous electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of waste and decay.

Dr. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says: "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves to meet with every encouragement from the profession and scientific men."

Sir CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., M.D., Physician to Her Majesty, says: "PULVERMACHER'S BELTS are very effective in Neuralgia and Rheumatic Affections, and I have prescribed them largely in my practice for other similar maladies, paralysis, &c."

For Full Price Lists and Particulars, see new Pamphlet, "GALVANISM: NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY." Post free from

PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC DEPÔT,
194, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.
(ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS).

FIELD'S CITRATE OF MAGNESIA

(EFFERVESCENT),

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS', BREWERS',

AND CONFECTIONERS' CHEMICALS

MAY BE ORDERED THROUGH FIRMS OF ENGLISH MERCHANTS, OR DIRECT FROM

C. W. FIELD,

MANUFACTURING CHEMIST AND ESSENTIAL OIL DISTILLER,

CAMBRIAN MILLS, WOOD STREET, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

AGENTS WANTED IN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

DO YOU EVER

BUY WATCHES OR JEWELLERY?

If so, send a postcard and we will forward, *gratis and post free*, our elaborately illustrated Catalogue containing

ONE THOUSAND BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS

Of Watches and Jewellery of very latest designs. Birmingham supplies the World with Jewellery, and you will be astonished at the difference between Indian and Birmingham prices. Send for the Catalogue at once, so as to have it at hand when you or your friends want to buy Jewellery. Orders for a single article will receive equal attention with large orders.

We guarantee safe delivery of any parcels, small or large, all being insured through to our customers. Orders for India are executed by return mail (except such as have to be made to special instructions); the delay is thus minimised, and it is worth waiting to secure latest styles and saving 50 per cent.

We are well known in England, but as fraudulent advertisements are sometimes inserted, we shall be very pleased to send Bankers' references and highest testimonials to residents in India who may desire to entrust the execution of large parcels to us.

We shall also be glad to hear from Traders desirous of doing business in Watches or Jewellery. Our prices are so different to those usually charged, that our goods always sell readily.

J. C. LANGDON DAVIES & CO.,
Practical Watch Manufacturers and Wholesale Jewellers,
BELGRAVE HOUSE, BRISTOL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

INSURANCES.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1845.

Cash Fu[illegible] £21,615,967
Issu[illegible]olicies with treble options
Or
Tontines.

LIDBETTER & Co.,
Agents.

No. 10, Medows Street, Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,00
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,00
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,00
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,00
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,600,00
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,0
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,0
FIRE INSURANCE Co., "NSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,00
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,0
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,0
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT

ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age ; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life ; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the

Day of _____ 18__

what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name _____

Address _____

Occupation _____

188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in best and safest Securities, now amount to £5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL granted on most favourable terms. COALS in the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1862	£309,690	0	0
" 1885	£988,156	0	0
" 1886	£956,039	0	0
" 1889	£1,101,173	16	10

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured [illegible] es either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to	£3,473,114	5	9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS ..	£6,161,508	13	11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

74	£2,957,174	12	4	1884	£5,348,407	9	2
1879	£4,260,595	15	1	1889	£6,161,508	13	11

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hummum Street.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."

A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION

Including Postage.

Twelve months ..... Rs. 26
Six months ..... " 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co. Calcutta. Messrs. THACKER and Co. Ld., Bombay or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The paper will be posted from London direct or the subscriber's address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription including postage is 8s. 2d per quarter.

OFFICE Doves Str[illegible] Whitefriars, London.

BAN[illegible]

NATIONAL BANK [illegible]

HEAD OFFICE—3[illegible] Th[illegible]
SUBSCRIBED CAPIT[illegible]
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...
RESERVE FUND ...

LOND[illegible]
BANK OF [illegible]
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL
NATIONAL BANK [illegible]

CURRENT DEPO[illegible]

Interest is allowed on Curr[illegible] per cent. per annum on the dail[illegible] but no interest will be allo[illegible] Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEP[illegible]

Interest is allowed on Fixed De[illegible] For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per [illegible] periods at rates to be ascertained on [illegible]

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects [illegible] London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Co[illegible] Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Draft[illegible] its Branches and Agencies at t[illegible] Exchange.

By Order [illegible]

KING, K[illegible]

BANKERS AN[illegible]
BOMB[illegible]

CURRENT ACCOUN[illegible] terest allowed at 2 pe[illegible] nimum balance, if not dr[illegible] preceding half-year.

DEPOSITS received, subjec[illegible] cent. per annum ; for short[illegible] nished on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEG[illegible] FERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutt[illegible] granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arra[illegible] Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World[illegible] Letters of Credit issued by English or American B[illegible] cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes [illegible] or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or shor[illegible] granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or [illegible] discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bo[illegible] sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY o[illegible] description transacted, Passages engaged on bes[illegible] possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or[illegible] ed, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites [illegible] cuted.

HENRY. S. KING & CO., LONDON.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

CAPITAL .....£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS :

BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32 Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

X. CASTELLI,
Rampart Row, W. Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK[illegible] ING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS :

Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
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Peking	Hamburg	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. daily balances, if not under Rs. 500.
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.
Terms for shorter periods on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.
Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 269, High Holborn, LONDON.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAY Co., LD.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY COMPANY the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDERABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDERABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGA WARUM, and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India. Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Station at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

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BANK AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	6 pr. ct.	635 xd
Bank of Bengal	20000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	10,000	200	all	5 pr. ct.	930
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	165
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	160

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock, Ashdown	1,000 / 750	900	300	10 / 7½	220 / 170
Back Bay Baths	50	50	50	10	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	14	122
Bapty Bros	6,625	200	185	18	40 xdis
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	10 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	100	730
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,275
Do New Issue	500	375	625	33½	820
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	9
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	60 Dvd.	750
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	30
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	425
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	20	..	182½
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	700
Geyer & Co., Ld	500	100	70	...	70 nm
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	11½
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	75 oxd
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26½	352
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	30	30	60
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	10	Nil.	55
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,00	100	100	10 pr. ct.	55
NapierHotelCo	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	
Napier Foundry	1, 00	100	20	...	
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	5	12 pr. ct.	200
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	22
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	68
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	390
Prince of Wales Fire In	25	8,000	1,000	100	1,400
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	60
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	89
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	...	85
Treacher and Co.	2,000	500	all	85	1,090
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	120
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	20	5-8	11½
Western India Flour	..	...	...	...	20

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,375
B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	...	£118	...	do.	420

RESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,000xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Ibert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700xd
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	215
Bellary	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	385xd
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	165
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	5	200	200	16	95
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	55	375
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,250
English Press and Manfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	...	...	180
Fort	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,175
French	300	500	all	50	530
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	415
Hengoli Press Press Co., Ld.	750	100	all	...	160
Khangaum	240	450	450	45	415
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	50
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	55
otussli Co	3,125	400	400	50	440
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	25	177½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	555
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11	102½
Prince o Wales	600	500	500	40	375
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	120	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	25	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,300	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	3,000	750	50	480
Volkart	..	1,000	all	60	650

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	480
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	2	64
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 pr. ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	625
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co	600	500	500	20	390
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	850
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	915
Connaught Mills	6000	500	500	15	550
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	10	605
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	40	470
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	480
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	800
Empress	2,100	500	all	15	545
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	430
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	120
Hindustan	875	2,000	1,000	40	790
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	535
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	705
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	25	327½
Indian Manfg.	600	1,000	1,000	50	940
James Greaves.	1,100	500	500	15	553
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	325
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	247½
Jowraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	800
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	680
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil.	300 nom
Khatau Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	535
Leopold	3,500	100	100	5	170
Lukmidas Spinning &Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	777½
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	410
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 nm
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,165
Masagon	5,000	250	250	5	90
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,600
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	600
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	365
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	35
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	35	1,022½
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,40
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	350
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	235xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,200	250	250	Nil.	252½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	520
Swadesh Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	320
Victoria Mills	650	1,000	1,000	24	350
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	5	570
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	735
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	1,000
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000		600

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 3rd August, 1890.

Means of observations at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·711
Temperature of the Air	79·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·1
Dew Point	74·9
Relative humidity of Air	862
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	9·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	82·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	76·0
General Directions of Wind*	WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	467
Daily Rain	0·07
Total fall during month	3·11
Do. from 1st January to 31st August	49·37
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 4th August	0·08

* From midnight to midnight.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Philharmonic Society, Town Hall, 5-30 p.m.

Soundy and Company, 4 p.m.

Meetings of Six Mill Companies, managed by Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, 2-30 to 5 p.m.

Polo on the Maidan, 5-15 p.m.

"Ariel Estater," at the Gaiety Theatre.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Assam (s), from Aden; Busheer (s), Marmugoa; Taif (s), Mauritius; Aspatria (s), Newport; and Karagola (s), Karachi.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Kapurthala (s), for Persian Gulf; Umballa (s), Rangoon and Moulmein; and Selene (s), Calcutta, &c.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Venetia and the s. s. Busheer entered the dock on Saturday and yesterday respectively.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Europa entered and the s. s. Stella left the dock on Sunday, and the s. s. Taif entered it yesterday.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ended 26th July 1890, shows a decrease of Rs. 34,199, in receipts.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ended 26th July, 1890, shows a decrease of Rs. 48,385, in receipts.

CAMA HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND.—The honorary treasurer acknowledges, with thanks, donations of Rs. 20 from Mrs. Nicholson and Rs. 10 from Mrs. Jackson.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The audience and performers are requested to be in their places in good time this afternoon, in order that the concert may commence punctually at 5-30 p.m.

DROWNED IN THE HARBOUR.—A callassee, named Sutkoo, of prow No. 4257, was accidentally struck on the head, and falling overboard, and was drowned on Saturday last, while in the act of hoisting the sail of his boat. The body has not yet been recovered.

NAWAB MUHAMMAD AHSANULLA KHAN BAHADUR, of Dacca, has given a donation of Rs. 200 to the Anjuman of Madras, "Anjumani-Mufidi-Ahli-Islam," or institution for the benefit of the people of Islam. This institution has technical schools. It has been well reported upon by the Director of Public Instruction, and sends out into the world to gain their own living an average of 100 Muhammadan boys annually.

POLO ON THE MAIDAN.—The postponed match, Byculla Club *vs.* Gymkhana, will, it is hoped, come off this evening, at 5-15 p.m. The following are the representatives of the two teams:—Byculla Club (Whites)—Messrs. Gray (capt.), Burder, Steel, and Boileau *vs.* Gymkhana (Stripes).—Messrs. Barton (capt.), Prevost, Lovett, and Boyd. Umpires, Messrs. Craigie and Savile.

A FANCY FOR BROWN SHOES.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Richardson Inspector Hack charged a Hindu lad, named Kasia Mahdoo, with stealing a pair of brown leather shoes, the property of Kaikobad Cursetjee. The complainant, who keeps a jeweller's, shop in Shaik Memon Street, stated that the accused was arrested in the act of making off with the shoe, which had been left outside the shop. The youthful delinquent, who pleaded guilty, was sentenced by the Magistrate to receive ten stripes with he ratan.

A DARING ROBBERY.—On Saturday, evening about half-past 7 o'clock two Goanese named Louis Mascarenho and Caitan Fernandez, in company with a Parsee, entered the room of a chawl, in Nesbit Lane, occupied by Reeta Rodrigues, the wife of a seafaring man, who is now at sea, and the man, Mascarenho, demanded from her the sum of Rs. 10, which, he said, was due to him by her husband. She told Mascarenho that she did not know him or anything regarding the amount demanded. He immediately knocked her down on a cot and assaulted her and snatched from her neck a gold ornament, valued at Rs. 50, which he handed over to Fernandez, and he passed the ornament on to the Parsee; the latter making off with it. On the woman raising an alarm, the neighbours came to her assistance and arrested Mascarenho and Fernandez and made them over to the police. The Parsee is still at large. The two men, Louis Mascarenho and Caitan Fernandez were yesterday charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Girgaum Police Court, with committing a robbery of the above mentioned ornament. The case was postponed for hearing to the 7th instant, to enable the police to institute further enquiries for the recovery of the stolen property and the arrest of the Parsee who was connected in the robbery.

SUICIDE BY A PARSEE LADY.—An inquest was held by the Coroner, Dr. T. Blaney, at Hornby Road, Fort, respecting the death of a woman, named Mitheebai, aged 33 years. Deceased was the wife of Mr. Sorabjee Kaikhusro Patuck, manager of the Curreembhoy Mill. It appears that for the last six or eight months the deceased suffered with a severe headache and recently spent very restless nights. A doctor treated her and deceased got somewhat better, but did not quite recover. Deceased, about three or four days ago, told her son that she would commit suicide, but he disbelieved his mother, as she then did not appear to be in earnest. On Sunday she was in her usual state, and attended to her household duties, but did not take her evening meals. About 9-30 p.m. the deceased and the other members of her family retired to bed and about midnight her husband was awakened by hearing her breathing heavily; when Mr. Sorabjee went up to her cot and found his wife in a state of unconsciousness. He at once poured some water on her face and applied some eau-de-cologne on her head, but as she got worse, he sent for Dr. Pesikaka, who on arrival could get no history of the woman's ailment, and proceeded to treat her for narcotic poisoning. The deceased did not rally, and died at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. The verdict was "that the death of Mitheebai was caused by opium, which she voluntarily administered to herself."

LIST OF RESIDENTS

NAPIER HOTEL (POONA).

Lt.Colonel Pearse, R.A.
Mrs. Pearse.
2 Misses Pearse.
Surgeon Major J. S. Wilkins (Supdt. of Matheran).
Mrs. Wilkins.
Miss Wilkins.
2 Misses Stevenin.
Col. Wodehouse, C. S. I. (Resident of Kolhapore)
Miss Wodehouse.
Mrs. Hight.
Mr. Reginald Nelson, (Barrister-at-law.)
Mrs. Nelson.
Surgeon Major and Mrs. Fergusson.
Major and Mrs. Wood,
Dr. and Mrs. C. Smith.
Major and Mrs. Jeffreys.
Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Wilkin.
Mr. and Mrs. Luard.
Mrs. Goulding.
Mr. and Mrs. Fryer.
Capt. and Mrs. Pollock.
Miss Delmage.
Mrs. Gostling.
Miss Gostling.
Mrs. Pearson.
Dr. and Mrs. Graves.
Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Crawford.
Col. Jopp, R. E., Consulting Engineer for Railways.
Major James.
Mr. P. Patuck (Executive Engineer.)
Major Lugard, R. A.
Major Sawyer.
Lt. Kenny.
Capt. Kreyer.
Capt. Hewett, R.N.
Mr. G. P. Casey.
Lieut. H. Birdwood, R.E.
Mr. McIver (Revenue Survey).
Lieut. Richards.
Mr. W. Pegge.
Lt. Bannerman.
Lt. Humphreys
Mr. C. S. Reynolds, (Barrister-at-law.)
Surgn. B. Smith, R.A.
Mr. H. W. Cole (Rev. Survey).
Lt. Willoughby.
Mr. Armour.
Mr. Cleaver,
Capt. Gordon.
Lt. Ryder (3rd Dragoon Guards).
Lt. W. G. Fraser.
Mr. A. J. M. Stephens.
Mrs. Badlier.
Mr. H. Hannay.
Dr. Barry.
Mr. D. H. Gibson.
Mr. V McCarthy.
Mr. O. H. Palmer.
Dr. Comerford.
Dr. Rudeny.
Mr. J. Brown.

HER MAJESTY has been graciously pleased to appoint Lieut. Wallace Christopher Ramsay Stratton, now Assistant Political Agent at Bussorah, to be Her Majesty's Consul at Bussorah.

THE census just taken in America gives a remarkable indication of the large growth of the Western cities. The population of St. Paul is 154,641, of Minneapolis 203,406, of Milwaukee 235,000, of Kansas City 160,000, of Denver 120,000, of Pittsburg 240,000, of Allegheny 105,000, of Omaha 134,742, and of Cleveland 270,000. St Paul complains that its rival, Minneapolis, is padding the returns. Chicago is anxious for second place in the United States. She has got the population up to 1,086,000, and has 106 officials still counting. The whole population of the country approaches 65,000,000.

DANGEROUS RIFLE PRACTICE AT ELEPHANTA.

At the Esplanade Court yesterday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. C. St. Paul appeared in answer to a summons, charging him with causing criminal mischief on the 23rd of March last, while at Elephanta.

Dowlut Hunmunt Sawunt deposed, that he was a first-class head constable, doing duty at Petha, in the Oorun Taluka. He produced a carbine which was received from Salvi, on the 25th of March last, and a currency note for Rs. 10. This was received on the same date and from the same person. (The carbine and note put in.)

Sukia Kanian, the next witness, said, he was a cultivator, living at Elephanta and owned four bullocks. About four or five months ago a saheb came to Elephanta and was firing, while he was firing his bullock was shot and died. After the bullock was dead he (the deponent) called a sepoy and spoke to the accused telling him that his animal was dead.

The accused was asked by me to pay for the bullock. The saheb said "Jao! you won't get money." Rs. 40 were paid to me by Lakria, some days ago.

The next witness Saccaram Bapoo, a cultivator at Elephanta said, he made it his custom to go to the Caves to act as porter to gentlemen who went there. He was there at this time the accused and several others went there. He was engaged by them and after lunch, the gentlemen commenced firing on the east side of the hill. The accused was firing with a carbine, and discharged about eight or ten shots. The accused was cautioned against firing as there were men, and animals below the hill. The saheb got angry with me. A cow moved on one side, it seemed to have been struck. The cow was in the same direction in which the accused was firing. The saheb was about two or three paces from me, and after lunch the accused commenced firing again. About eight or ten shots were fired by the accused in the same direction. Some animals were grazing in the fields below. One of the bullocks was shot, and fell down. The bullock was in an open field below, and could be seen distinctly. The animal fell down immediately, got up, and fell again. The accused told me to go and see whether it was dead or alive. Five or six of us went and saw the bullock, a bullet having passed right through its body. It was dead. The bullock was about three hundred paces from the saheb. The cow was nearer to the saheb than the bullock and was hit in the side. A police sepoy and patel went up. The police patel was present when the bullock was shot. The Sergeant in charge of the Caves went and spoke to the defendant. After some conversation the defendant gave a note and some rupees to the Sergeant, while the saheb was about to leave the police sepoy and patel asked for the rifle, which was taken from him.

Cross-examined by Mr. St. Paul the witness said, that he did not see anyone show him the trees to fire at. The defendant had his catridge bag across his shoulders. The witness in answer to the Court said the saheb was firing at random. The defendant was firing across the valley and also alongside the hill.

Mahadoo Bhendia gave corroborative evidence.

Mahadoo Lukri also gave evidence in the support of the charge. He added that the owner of the bullock went to seize the rifle, but the accused threw him down into a gutter. The police sepoy and patel came up, and snatched the rifle from the saheb. The saheb then put his hand into his pocket, drew out a revolver and presented it at us. Witness and companions became frightened.

Dhambia, corroborated the evidence of the previous witnesses and added that the defendant was firing at random, sometimes at a tree, sometimes at a bird, and sometimes at a stone. When the saheb struck the animal he was firing at a stone.

Waman Wasudeo Patel deposed that he had told the accused not to fire again after he killed the bullock.

Govind Krishna, of the Kolaba police, said he was doing duty at the Elephanta Caves on the 23rd of March. He heard several shots fired on that day. The deponent said that when he attempted to get the rifle from the defendant the latter threw the rifle at him and threatened to shoot him. He gave him a piece of paper on which was written, "Barnes,—From New York."

After Mr. Watson, custodian of the Caves, had gives evidence

Mr. C. St. Paul, in defence, said: A party of us went over to Elephanta and two of us belonged to the Volunteer Artillery, and we wished to practice for some of the prizes that were coming off at Coorla. We took for our mark a tree down in the valley. We had our carbines sighted at 800 yards. The first gentlemen had six shots and I had six shots. My last shot hit a cow or bullock. I suppose it was behind the tree, and it was not intentionally done. When we came away, I wanted to take my carbine with me. But these natives came upon us and beat two of us. I saw the keeper of the Caves who said you had better give me your name and I will settle the affair. I gave him Rs. 10 and some silver and my carbine. The day but one after I went over and tried to get back my carbine but he told me that he had sent it to Oorun. I did not see the keeper of the Caves. We got back to Bombay about 5 o'clock that afternoon.

The Magistrate: Was any report made to you of having killed a cow?—No, there was only one bullock shot, for which they asked Rs. 20, I have paid them Rs. 50.

His Worship in disposing of the case said he was willing to take into consideration that the accused had only been a short time in the country, yet it was a negligent act to attempt to shoot over such a long distance in a thickly-wooded place without making enquiries as to whether there were any danger. The defendant was fined Rs. 25. His Worship directed the carbine to be made over to Major Roughton.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Werneth Hall s—82 bales wool, E. Sewjee; 3 bales silk waste, Hgun and David: 158 cwts coir yarn, A Mahadew; 4,260 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 51 bales wool, Lalljee Currimsey; 50 bales wool, B Hunsraj; 8 pots rosa oil, D. Nanjee and Co. 45 bales wool and 65 bales goat hair, S Rahimbhoy; 308 cwts gunnyrags, T Mooljee; 46 bales wool, K Khoosal.

FOR LONDON.

Peninsular s—1 bale cotton, The Bombay Co; 14 cwts bristles, N V Currance and Co; 2 cases rough stones, F Fischer and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Yorkshire s—530 bales cotton, and 2,000 cwts poppyseed, Volkart Brothers; 220 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Yorkshire s—20 bales patch leaves, Hajee Sidick Habib; 1,498 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Nadir s—117 bales cotton, B Hurdyal.

FOR HONGKONG.

Gwalior s—40 cwts jardaloo, 30 cwts cloves, and 63 cwts coplete, Yue Lun Ching; 7 cwts ivory, H Rehimtoolabhoy and Co; 125 bales twist, Cursetji Bamonji and Co; 4 bales twist, Tata and Co; 15 cwts horns, C Ebram; 30 bales twist, David Sasson and Co; 22 cwts gum. 30 cwts prunes, and 6 cwts Khudoo, M Moola Essabhoy; 8½ cwts ganda horns, M H Esac Ellias; 50 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co; 9 cwts peacock feathers and 4 cwts jardaloo, M Framjee.

Bormida s—25 bales twist, C Ebram; 375 cwts onions, A Moossa; 27 bales twist, K. A. Chinoy; 60 cwts sandalwood, R Canjee; 35 bales twist, The Sun Mill and Co; 20 bales twist, The Jamshed M Co; 40 bales twist, C Ebram; 25 bales twist, N B Mody and Co; 22 bales twist, Jamshedjee Brother and Co; 100 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co; 50 cwts olibanum, 24 cwts byabole, 40 cwts cloves 12 cwts raisin, 45 cwts kishmis, 56 cwts jardaloo, and 70 cwts coplete, Quan Lun Eaoo, 8 bales twist, Silas E. Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bormida s—34 bales twist, C. Ebram; 45 bales twist, The Jamshed M Co; 100 bales twist, R. Canjee; 2 cwts jardaloo, J Shekury; 72 bales twist. Ookerda Khetsey; 50 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co.

Gwalior s—141 bales twist, Sorabjee N. Talati and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Gwalior s—70 bales twist, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 20 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co; 150 bales twist, John Campbell and Co.

FOR YOKHAMA.

Gwalior s—40 bales twist, Tata and Co; 30 bales twist, Ritchie Steuart and Co.

DESCRIBING the departure of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley for Lady Ashburton's place in Hampshire, *L'Independance Belge* writes:—"M. et Mme. Stanley partent ce soir pour leur propriete privee dans le comte de Hants, en Ecosse."

Indian Engineering writes:—We are glad to find that the Bengal P. W. Department have had to resort to a Calcutta firm, owing to the failure of its "Home indents." Messrs. Burns and Co. have supplied the joists and T-iron required for the first storey of the India Secretariat building, and there is every likelihood of their having to supply those required for the second storey. It is also satisfactory to find that Messrs. T. E. Thomson and Co. are supplying all the "fittings" for the doors and windows, which will be locally manufactured by them."

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

A CLAIM ON A LIFE POLICY.

SOWRIMUTHU SELVAN PILLAY *vs.* THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE plaintiff in this case, an inhabitant of Madras, temporarily residing in Bombay, prayed that the defendants, a joint stock company, may be decreed to pay him the sum of Rs. 3,000 and all the monies, due under a life policy executed on the life of one Selvanayagum Israel Pillay, together with interest. Mr. Vicajee and Mr. R. D. Sethna, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, Dinshah, and Kanga, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Ardashir, Hormusjee, and Dinshah, appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff's case was that by a policy, executed by the defendants at Madras, on the 20th December 1883, on the life of one Selvanayagum Israel Pillay, they promised, in consideration of a certain premium, to pay the sum of Rs. 3,000 to Selvanayagum or his assigns on his attaining the age of fifty-five years, or to his executors, administrators, and assigns within one calendar month after proof of death. Selvanayagum died at Quetta on the 1st February 1886, leaving the plaintiff, his father, as his only heir and next of kin according to law. On the 15th December 1887, the plaintiff obtained from the High Court at Madras letters of administration to the estate of the deceased. Plaintiff said he subsequently furnished to the defendants satisfactory proof of the death, and all the conditions of the policy had been duly fulfilled. The defendants had not paid the sum of Rs. 3,000, or any part thereof, although called upon to do so.

The defendants in their written statement said that they were not liable to pay to the plaintiff the amount of the policy under the following circumstances. The policy provided that the premium thereon should be paid quarterly on the 1st March, June, September, and December in each year, and 15 days of grace were allowed by the rules of the defendants for the payment of a quarterly premium after its due date. The policy was negotiated at Tindivanum in the Madras Presidency, by a sub-agent of the defendants there, and the premia paid in respect of the policy were paid at Tindivanum. It was the duty of the sub-agent to submit every month to the defendants' chief agent at Madras accounts of the premia paid during the preceding month. The premium on the policy due on the 1st December 1885, was not paid on that day, nor within 15 days afterwards; and this policy was then at an end. In the accounts rendered by the sub-agent of the premia received during the month of December 1885, the sub-agent had credited the premium as received on the 31st December 1885. The account was dated Tindavinum 10th February 1886, and was not sent by the sub-agent till after the death of Israel Pillay was known to him. The sub-agent had no power or authority to receive any premium after the expiration of the days of grace, and in answer to inquiries as to why he had credited the premium on the 31st December 1885, he in the month of May 1886 stated that since Israel Pillay had been transferred from Tindivanum he (the sub-agent) had been paying his premia and had an account with him; that on the 10th November 1885 he wrote to Israel Pillay that he would not pay more premia for him, to which he received a reply in which Israel Pillay earnestly requested him to pay his last premium; that the reply only reached him on the 30th December 1885, and that on the 31st December 1885, he credited the premium. The defendants had since received information which had led them to believe that the premium was not credited until the month of February 1886 and after the news of the death of Israel Pillay had reached the plaintiff and the sub-agent, and that the same was so credited by the sub-agent in collusion with the plaintiff and in fraud of the defendants. The defendants submitted that they were not liable to pay the amount of the policy to the plaintiff, and that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

Evidence in the case was heard during the day.

AUGUST 5.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

8-90—Payne, G and S—Dadibai, daughter of Khan Mahomed, deceased, vs Hajee Mahomed bin Fakir Mahomed—Wadia and G—Part heard.

Defended New Long Causes.

209-90—A F Turner—Damodher Eswardas vs Essobai and others—Bicknell and M—Part heard.

229-90—Pestonjee and R—Lalchund Balkison vs J L Kerston—Wadia and G.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal,

Short Causes.

192-90—Mansuklal D S J—Morarji Khimji vs Soonabai.

222-90—Shamrow P—The Bombay National Manufacturing Co vs Khimjee Jairam.

326-90—A F Unwalla—Chatoorbhoy Lalljee and others vs Goorput Sudoba Appa &c.

352-90—Jefferson B D and K—Tuludas Munoredas vs Kublibai, and another.

357-90—Thakurdas D and C—Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla and another vs Jennubbai and another.

370-90—In person—Petha Raichund and another vs Abdool Razzack.

379-90—Craigie L O—The Chartered Bank of I A and China vs Abdool Hoosen Nuzmdin—Thakurdas D and C.

389-90—Ardeshir H and D—Sorabji Eduljee Wardin vs Govind Ramjee. Postponed Long Causes.

66-89—M H Khan—Hurkissondas Hurjeewandas vs Nurrotum Motiram.—Jefferson, B D and K Part heard.

54-90—Tyabji and D—Mayaram Hurrishunker vs Bapooji Rustomjee Mehta—Shamrao P.

147-86—Thakurdas, D and C—The Akbar Manufacturing and Press Co vs Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy—Jefferson, B D and K.

135-90—Jefferson, B. D. and K—Lalchund Jusodanundun vs. C. A. Turner—Macfarlane, E and H.

534-89—In person—A pauper—Amroodin Gulam Russol vs Abdoolrow Husson Meya and others—Tyabjee and D.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

185-90—M H Khan—Doolubdass Hurkissondass vs J H N Graham and others—Craigie, L and O. Part heard.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act 6 of 1882 and in the matter of the Imperial Ice Manufacturing Co., Ld.—Wadia and G, Payne C and S. Valchand Ookerchand, assignee of A. Meifre and another, petitioners.

Defended New Long Causes.

272-90—Payne, G and S—Dadabhoy Nusserwanji Batliwalla and another vs Dewji Assa and others—Khunderao M, and in person.

138-90—Khunderao M—Goonjibai and others vs Rukhmabai and others—T A Bland and in person.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 4.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Dublin s—20 barrels spindle oil, Nusserwanjee Coverjee; 1,100 packages acids, Latham A and Co; 114 packages empty soda water bottles, Treacher and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Peninsular s—8 packages medicine, B Cullianjee; 28 cases cheese, &c., Treacher and Co; 4 cases bacon and cheese, Bolton and Co; 254 kegs paint, E Keekabhoy; 50 packages oilmenstore, &c., R Jooma; 17 cases provisions, S H Bottlewalla and Co; 15 case aniline dye, H Tyabjee; 12 cases oilmenstores, D Burjorjee: 150 cases candles, Lyon and Co; 300 bags of sugar H M H Yezdy; 256 kegs paint, C Rajbhoy; 4 cases biscuits, C Allibhoy.

FROM ANTWERP.

Po s—4 cases sulphate of quinine, R F Kharas.

FROM TRIESTE.

Poseidon s—5 cases gold paper, H Jewabhoy; 17 cases soap, S Lilladhur 1 case pianoforte, Marcks and Co.

Amphitrite s—6 bales printing paper, A A Gunny.

Maria Teresa s—5 bales printing papers, K Abdool Hoosen.

BETWEEN thirty and forty thousand persons died by accident or violence in Bengal last year. In this respect Bengal has a bad pre-eminence, which is due to the fact that she has more than her share of snakes and tigers and other deadly animals, accounting as they do for nearly two-fifths of the violent deaths. It is a sad fact that more than ten per cent. of these deaths were from suicide, the greater number of suicides being women.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Purer mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold

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PARSEE LADIES' SINGLE EARRINGS set with finest Diamonds. Pearls and Emeralds, varying from Rs. 380 to Rs. 4,000 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., opposite the Clock Tower, Bombay.

WATCHMAKERS of Bombay and Out-Stations are informed that a large and complete Stock of best Quality Watch and Clock MATERIALS and TOOLS could be had, either Retail or Wholesale, at a very moderate rate of JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, Watchmaker and Jeweller, 97, Medows Street.

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BUY your useful and Fancy Goods at SHROFF BROTHERS, where you will get everything very cheap than others, and at marked prices.

FOR SALE, at CHEAP JACKS', Colaba, all kinds of Gentlemen's and Children's HATS, &c., at very low rates.

POONA.—TO BE LET for any period, portion of large Bungalow, with good garden, stabling, outhouses, &c. Rent very moderate. Apply by letter to "X. Y. Z." care of this paper.

TO BE LET, IMMEDIATELY.—1st floor, a LARGE HALL most suitable for an Office, also a godown, in Medows Street. Apply D. MACROPOLO or Mr. E. W. FLOWER.

KIRKEE.—TO LET, a large and very comfortable BUNGALOW, No. 2, at Kirkee. Rent only Rupees 50 per month. Apply to PROPRIETORS, *Deccan Herald*, Poona.

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NUMEROUS are the grateful dyspeptics who thank Mr. Motivala for his valuable DINNER PILLS whereby they have been cured of their distressing ailments. For certificates of such cures apply to S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay. Price 6 annas per phial.

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SEWING MACHINES, Flour Mills, Mining Machines, Gram Crushers, Coffee Mills, Ice Machines Cooking Stoves, &c., &c., of various descriptions sizes, and capacities. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

REQUIRED.—Experienced Canvasser to work Bombay. Liberal terms. Apply MARTIN BEHAN and Co., 4, Hare Street, Calcutta.

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WANTED, a competent and an experienced CARDING MASTER, one experienced in Revolving Flat Cards preferred. Really competent man will have favourable terms. Apply with copies of testimonials to "X.," care of this paper.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

JAMBOOL and GLUTEN BISCUITS, for the cure of Diabetes. Charcoal Biscuits, for Dyspepsia.—PEARSE, Church Gate Street.

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A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort Bombay.

RECEIVED a few KOSMOPHON ACCORDIONS, with Harmonish Clock-work and Dampers, with 8 bells, Rs. 30.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets ; by W. E. H. PRICE Rs. 1-8 postage, anna 1.

SUTTON'S SEEDS in Tin Boxes—Vegetable, Rs. 4-8, 8-8, and 13. Flower, Rs. 4-8, 6-8, and 8-8. PALEKAR and Co.,—Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

THE "CHAMPION" HAND ICE MACHINE, indispensable for Camp and Up-country residences, Simple, Effectual, Economical, in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Marine Street, Bombay.

PRESENTATION ARTICLES of every description, can be had in great variety at MORENAS and Co., 15, Medows Street.

SHIRT JEWELLERY 18 ct. Gold on Ivory warranted cheap, Genuine and Durable, an excellent substitute for Solid Gold, Best London make. Front Studs at, Rs. 3 ; Collar Studs, Rs. 1-8 ; Links, Rs. 14 per pair—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

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A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P.," care of this office.

EXTRACTS out of numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALAS AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE :—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara :—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works ; Goilkera :—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore :—All the cases I tried upon have recovered.—Send your orders at Dr. H. L. Batliwala's, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Re. 1.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1890.

Printed and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5 ; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1890, contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

NOTICE.

THE Public attending the Philharmonic Concert at the Town Hall, THIS EVENING, are informed that in the event of wet weather their CARRIAGES will be directed to PUT DOWN under the NORTH PORCH and passing out of the SOUTH GATE will be parked on the Custom House Road and will take up at the North Porch.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel, Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 5th August, 1890.

HUTCHINSON & CO.,

EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,

25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.

Indents executed with care and promptitude.

Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.

All agency business undertaken.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical Surveying, Drawing Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical appliances, as Expeditiously and Cheaply as any firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of public patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated pieces, such a Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory manner and guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

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SURGEON DENTIST.

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

CLEARANCE SALE

OF

CRICKET BATS.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP, to close a consignment.

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Agents—Messrs. SYDNEY, CARLETON and Co., Bombay WHEATLY THOMAS and Co., Calcutta.

N. B.—Railway Receipt should be sent to us direct with instructions as to mode of transit to address.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper, Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15 ; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

RESIDENTS IN INDIA WILL FIND CEYLON An agreeable place to visit during THE HOT SEASON.

NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitarium is 6200 feet above Sea.

And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 13. "THE GRAND" & CRITERION" HOTELS are charmingly situated, over-looking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every Comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold. W. MILSOM & Co., Proprietors, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business of pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND. AGENTS WANTED.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREET, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY (A CHAWL) ON THE ELPHINSTONE LAND ESTATE.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, and Assignee of the estate and effects of Dossa Kirpal, an insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 5th instant. at 4 p.m., the following valuable landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of land, situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 466 6-9 square yards, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the north formerly by vacant land in the possession of the said trustees, but now occupied by the house of Hajeerabai, on or towards the south by Cooria Street, on or towards the east, by Argyll Road, and on or towards the west by vacant land in the possession of the said trustees, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3198, and are situate in the registration sub-district of Mandvi, together with the chawl, messuage or tenement and building consisting of 7 apartments, which have been built on the said piece of land, and are assessed by the Municipality under Ward No.——, Street No.——, and are now in the occupation of the tenants and the vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson at their Office, No. 79, Medows Street, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF CORNEL WOOD SHUTTLES.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Street, Fort, by order and on account of the concerned landed ex s.s. "Britannia"—

1 case containing 156 dozens Cornel wood shuttles, marked A S and C.—43.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,

Bombay, 5th August, 1890.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY, AUGUST 4.

THE only fresh news wired by Reuter on Saturday was that regarding Cotton from New York, included in our report of that evening's date, the English markets having been closed in anticipation of the Bank holiday falling to-day.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office ...	Inc.	Rs.	16,65,781
" " Branches	Inc.	"	41,019
Other Deposits	Dec.	"	14,69,125
Government Securities	Dec.	"	64,574
Loans	Inc.	"	16,30,453
Bills Discounted	Dec.	"	5,92,650
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	"	59,615
Cash and Currency Notes.....	Dec.	"	6,83,371

Although business generally cannot be said to have become more active during the period covered by the Presidency Bank's Statement issued this afternoon, the Cash Balance had diminished by some 7 lakhs. Owing to an exceptional demand for money for other than the ordinary requirements of trade a much larger amount had been taken from the Bank in Loans while Private Deposits had fallen off considerably ; and though there had been a material decrease in Bills Discounted, the increased demand for Money was represented by some 25 lakhs, against which, however, there had been an increase of 17 lakhs in Government Deposits.

COTTON.—Rather more enquiry from local spinners, chiefly for Oomra descriptions and Bengals, has brought the day's sales to rather less than 2,000 bales ; but the market has remained quiet in tone, and generally unchanged as to prices. The principal purchases have been in Nugger at Rs. 169-81½ ; Indore, at Rs. 170½ ; Khangaum, at Rs. 175 ; Bengals, at Rs. 166½-73 ; and Wadwan, at Rs. 172½-85 per candy.

Since the date of the last reports by wire in the middle of last week there had been rain in all the Cotton growing districts—ranging from 5 in. 37 cents at Delhi, to one cent at Bhownugger—excepting Beawar and Dhulia, where its continued absence was much felt, the crops in the latter district being reported to be withering ; and Barsee and Broach, where it is not now needed. The heavy and continuous rain at Cawnpore had slightly damaged the Cotton plants ; and at Nagpore and Khangaum fine weather was required for weeding purposes ; but with these exceptions the crop was flourishing in the Bengal and Oomrawattee circles ; as it also was at Broach where the weather continued to be reasonable. In the Dhollera circle, little more rain had fallen, and it was needed at Bhownugger and Wadwan ; but the plants were flourishing at Veerumgaum, and sowing was making good progress in Dhollera itself. At Hubli, in the Dharwar circle, there had been a slight fall, but sufficient for present needs. Wheat has not been much enquired for to-day by shippers and little fresh business has transpired ; but we make no change in our quotations, at which the market may be called steady.

SEEDS remain very quiet, and transactions have again been upon a small scale ; prices however, are quoted as before, for all descriptions.

Produce generally is now coming forward in very small quantities, the arrivals on Saturday having been :—

Cotton	68	bales.
Wheat	12,863	cwt.
Linseed	1,725	"

EXCHANGE opened steady this morning, with three months' sight Credits quoted at 1s. 7 31-32d., and Bank Demand offered at 1s. 7⅞d., a solitary transaction taking place at 1s. 7 21-32d. ready, and Telegraphic available forward at 1s. 7 21-32d. This afternoon a quieter feeling has obtained, and remittance is down 1-16d. both for ready and forward. No Merchants' Bills are coming out. We quote ready rates at closing :—

Bank Bills on Demand...	1s. 7 9-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....	1s. 7¾d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 7 11-16d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 7 15-16d.	"
Francs do.	2·10½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has had another serious drop to-day, say of about ½ per cent. from Saturday evening's rates, Fours for cash having receded to 101 11-16, and for the next settlement to 101 9-16, these having been virtually the closing quotations, though 1-16 better might perhaps have been done for Money. For the other denomination the rate has been put down to 103, nominal.

SHARES have dealt in to a moderate extent, and on the principal line of Cotton Mill scrip the principal changes have been an advance of Rs.15 in David and Khatao Muccunji ; of Rs. 10 in Swadeshi ; and of Rs. 5 in New Great Eastern ; and a decline of Rs. 10 in Alliance, Queen, and Jewraj Balloo ; and of Rs. 5 in Empress, at our quotations. English Press shares are Rs. 10 lower, at Rs. 180 ; Mofussil Press are Rs. 5 higher, at Rs. 440, Treacher and Co. have declined Rs. 20, at Rs. 1,090 per share.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, August 4.—The barometer has fallen in Assam, Burma, and one or two stations of the Peninsula, it is risen elsewhere, the rise is brisk in Sind and west of the North-West Provinces, moderate elsewhere. The distribution is unaltered ; readings are lowest in the Punjab, highest in Ceylon, with a slight depression off the Circars Coast. Winds are easterly at the head of the Bay, northerly at Gopalpore, elsewhere blowing from normal monsoon direction. Temperature is low for the season except in Burma, the Central Provinces, and Berar. There is a deficiency of seven degrees in the Punjab; five in the North-West Provinces ; rain is very slight in Bengal and South Carnatic ; general elsewhere. Tavoy reports three Gorakpore three and Calicut over two inches.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Previously registered..	57 91	60 10	63 67	49 20
August 4, Monday ...	0 13	0 18	0 10	0 7
Total...	58 04	60 28	63 77	49 27
Total of corresponding date last year	54 97	59 55	57 44	51 59
Do. in 1888	46 29	39 60	43 41	41 22

Rainfall at Byculla, Fort, and the Esplanade registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

AUGUST 4.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Telegrams in code or cipher for Khartoum (Porto Novo), on the west coast of Africa, are prohibited.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 4th August, 1890.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	4	1	29	...	34
Suez	4	2	50	1	49

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 4th August, 1890.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	12	...	1
" Kurrachee ...	...	12	...	1
" Madras.....	...	20	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

CAMPBELL—GIBBON—July 12, at St John's Church, Southwick-crescent, by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Rochester, assisted by the Rev C Gibbon, uncle of the bride, Duncan John Alfred Campbell, son of Maj-Genl J. P W Campbell, late Bengal Staff Corps, to Mary Snell, daughter of Septimus Gibbon, Esq, of 39, Oxford-terrace, W.

GILLESPIE—EARDLEY-WILMOT—July 10, at St Matthew's, Bayswater, Alexander Kenneth Gillespie, of the Black Watch, attached Army Service Corps, son of T J Gillespie, of Newton-le-Willows, Lancashire, to Mabel daughter of late Maj-Gen F M Eardley-Wilmot, Royal Artillery.

NEVILLE—HENDERSON—July 16, at St Luke's Church, Chelsea, Reginald James Neville, of the Inner Temple and South-Eastern Circuit, Barrister-at-law, son of James Sewell Neville, of Sloley in the country of Norfolk (formerly J Sewell White, of the Inner Temple, and late one of the Judges of the High Court at Calcutta), to Ida, daughter of Lieut-Col Sir Edmund Y W Henderson K C B R E late Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police Force.

RODWELL—PARKIN—July 9, at All Saints' Church, Shooters'-hill, Kent, Ernest Hunter Rodwell, Capt Bengal Staff Corps, son of Rev M Rodwell, Rector of High Laver, Essex, to Eleanor, daughter of Capt. Parkin, Royal Artillery, retired.

DEATHS.

BOILEAU—July 13, Elizabeth Hannah, of Eaton-rise, Ealing, wife of late Thomas E J Boileau, Judge H E I C Madras Civil Service, aged 73.

GRANT—July 11, at Buntingford, A R Grant, Esq late Bombay, C.S.

ROBERTS—July 16, at Cheltenham Jane, widow of late Lieut-Gen H T Roberts, C B Bengal Cavalry, aged 89.

TROLLOPE—July 9, at St Leonards-on-Sea, Edward Pearson Trollope, late Vicar of Sheepwash, N Devon, son of late Capt F Trollope, H E I C S.

TYSER—July 10, at Grove-road, Wanstead, E Alice Maria, widow of late Augustus William Tyser, of Forest Gate, and daughter of late William Collingwood, of H E I C Home Establishment.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HUNTER—August 4, at Bombay, the wife of Mr. John Hunter, Printer, *Bombay Gazette*, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

DEATH.

MAHER—July 29, at Dhubri, Lower Assam, Henry Patrick Sandeman, the beloved and only surviving son of William and Julia Maher, aged 2 years, 1 month and 20 days.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1890.

MORE than a year has passed since the Government of India submitted to the local Governments the draft of a Bill "to make provision for the isolation of lepers and the amelioration of their condition." For anything that we know to the contrary the Government are still undetermined as to whether legislation with that object ought to be undertaken, or if it ought to be undertaken, as to the precise nature of the provisions of such legislation. There is good reason, therefore, for the memorial on the subject which has recently been addressed by an influential committee in England to the Viceroy. The memorial has been signed by a large number of representatives of the scientific, philanthropic, and literary world, and if we were able now to print a list of the signatories, it would be seen that it carries with it undoubted weight. The memorialists note the fact that while a Bill dealing with leprosy has been introduced by the Indian Government, it has not so far been carried into law. The treatment of leprosy they hold to be a question of immediate and overwhelming importance, to which any delay is prejudicial ; and they urged that the interests of both England and India are concerned in its being speedily taken in hand. Expressing their general approval of the Bill now before Government, they urge that it should be so extended as to provide for, and as far as possible enforce, the separation of the diseased from the general population. Facts that have come to light since the agitation began—such, for example, as the recent confession of a Bombay Magistrate of his inability to order the detention of two lepers found begging outside the Crawford Market—are quoted as alarming proofs of the necessity of dealing with the subject without delay. The memorialists then give prominence to the fact that the communicability of leprosy has been accepted, not only by public opinion, but by nearly all the leading leprists of the day. In illustration of this they quote the evidence of Dr. Vandyke Carter, to whom they refer as one of the first and ablest writers on leprosy, and, accepting his conclusion that leprosy is transmitted "by human intercourse, that is, by contagion," they insist upon segregation, so far as is possible, as the right method to be adopted in rooting out, or at all events, mitigating the evil. Such, briefly, is the representation which has been made to Government by people who are necessarily disinterested, and who represent a body of opinion which no Government in the world would like to ignore. Government, however, will find outside this memorial a constantly increasing body of evidence which supports not only the theory of contagion, but which calls upon them to adopt in as large a degree as is practicable the principle of isolation.

There is, for example, the exceedingly weighty report on leprosy in Cyprus by Dr. Heidenstam, the Chief Medical Officer of that island, which has lately been presented to Parliament. The value of this document consists mainly in the fact that the writer has been able to concentrate his observations upon the leprosy history of an entire community—a circumstance the value of which for purposes of inference will be readily recognised by any scientific observer. Almost every individual case in the island and its history came within Dr. Heidenstam's knowledge, and he was able to test every theory which has been put forward in explanation of the origin and propagation of the disease. We can only deal here with the general results of his observations, chief amongst which, for the purposes of the present inquiry, has been his success in tracing to importation leprosy that has appeared in villages previously free from the plague. The other important conclusion is that those sections of the community which have been most careful to avoid commerce of lepers have been conspicuously free from leprosy. The gospel of cleanliness needs such constant preaching everywhere and at all times, that we are reluctant to say that Dr. Heidenstam's experience tends to show that the foulness or the cleanliness of the Cypriote villages stands in no relation whatever with their greater or less susceptibility to leprous influence. There is nothing to choose between the Christian and the Mussalman quarters of a Cyprus village. They are equally squalid and equally dirty, and yet the Mussalmans of Cyprus have been affected in a remarkably small proportion in comparison with the Christian population. The explanation that is given is that a Turk avoids a leper as he would avoid a mad dog. One of the Governors of the island at the beginning of this century tried drastic measures with a horde of lepers who had congregated outside the gates of the capital, and it was only through the intercession of his Greek dragoman that the lives of the unhappy vagrants were spared. Instead of being butchered they were isolated for a time upon an outlying farm ; but when another Governor came the restrictions upon their coming and going were relaxed; once more they spread themselves through the island, and Dr. Heidenstam remarks that it was those villages only where a leper remained and communicated with others that were affected with the disease. Something less than complete segregation has been carried out in Cyprus. About sixty lepers are detained in the farm, which serves as an asylum, and about thirty remain outside. The total number in the island has diminished by 30 during the last ten years, and it is felt that if the system of isolation were effectually resorted to there would be a complete eradication of the disease within the next generation or two. In Cyprus, however, as elsewhere, Government have been reluctant to deal thoroughly with this question, though they have been strongly urged to take the same course that is now being recommended to the Government of India. Upon this point Dr. Heidenstam speaks with no uncertain sound. "It is clearly obvious to me," he says, "from what I know of the disease in this island, that the direct cause of leprosy is contagion, and that for its prompt and complete eradication one main point has to be strictly observed, *viz.*, immediate, general, and absolute isolation of persons affected with this disease."

We should be surprised if after the prolonged inquiries which they have made on this subject, the Government of India have come to a conclusion widely different from that which is thus registered by Dr. Heidenstam. It may well be believed, indeed, that they have found it much easier to arrive at a general conclusion on the subject than to determine the precise method of giving effect to it. Some of the signatories of the memorial to which we have referred indicate what is really the *crux* of the whole problem, when they express their desire to leave it to the authorities to decide how far absolute segregation of *all* lepers is desirable, and how well-to-do lepers should be dealt with, whose friends are able to care for them and to prevent their being a danger to the community. It has always seemed to us that legislation on this subject cannot go much beyond making provision for vagrant lepers. To be strictly logical, the law should, of course, make no distinctions. But in a matter of this kind we can proceed only gradually, and to begin with, we might be content if only those sufferers who are the most potent distributors of the disease were brought under control. In theory, there should be no distinction of persons. But in practice such distinction is exceedingly necessary, and it might be carried out at a minimum of disadvantage. If the well-to-do are excluded from the operations of the proposed law, it will be not because they are well-to-do, but because being well-to-do they are able to live sufficiently apart from the rest of the community to carry with them the minimum of risk to other people. Even with the distinction, however, in favour of this class, it would be possible to apply the Act to a good many people who would not be included within the definition of vagrant lepers. There are a good many lepers in Bombay who are much too industrious and honest people to fall within that definition. A list of the occupations followed by people of this kind is quoted in the memorial to the Viceroy. They are people engaged in petty trades whose pursuits, therefore, bring them in constant contact with their neighbours, and there can be no doubt that people of that kind are as efficient disseminators of disease as the vagrant classes themselves. A solution of the difficulty will most likely be found in allowing the presumption of law to go against the vagrant leper, and in insisting in all other cases upon substantive proof that the leper is on account of his habits or his occupation a source of danger to the community. One point which has been put forward in the London memorial had already, we believe, been suggested to Government by a Bombay practitioner whose name would give weight to her recommendation in the presence of any authority. The "earnest tender care" for the lepers of India which Archdeacon Wright claims for was last year was also pleaded for in a representation to Government that went up from Bombay last year. The suggestion was that whatever asylums were constructed should afford to the leper all that he can desire in the way of material comfort. Vagrant though he may be, he will be made to part with all that men hold to be most dear if society for its own safety solve this problem in the beneficently severe way the necessity of which is becoming every day more apparent. The more resolute we are in applying the principle of segregation, the more careful we should be to make the victim such amends as we can in the shape of comfort and cheerful alleviation of his sorrowful lot. The well-being of the community must of course be the supreme law, but it must not exclude the law of charity.

A WELL-INFORMED correspondent, writing to us from the Afghan frontier, gives some authentic details as to present currents of opinion in Afghanistan—if the figure of speech may pass muster for anything pertaining to high politics in that country. His Highness the Amir, our good ally, to whom we have paid some crores of good money in token of our solicitude for his happiness, has recently felt considerably hurt at the want of consideration for his feelings shown by the Government of India in calling his attention to the unseemliness of continuing the measures of repression which he deemed necessary for the complete pacification of the territory which had suffered through the revolt of his cousin Ishak. He took it in ill part that his Excellency the Viceroy notified to him that his Government heard with great concern that large numbers of prisoners sent from the Northern Province to Kabul were led out in batches morning after morning and put to death in cold blood. These massacres incurred the strongest censure, and his Highness was informed that the Government of India could not continue its countenance and support to him if he committed acts against which humanity and civilization would cry out. Abdul Rahman pleaded in defence of his policy of "thorough" that he was in a far better position to judge what the circumstances required than persons at a distance, and expressed his opinion that his Excellency the Viceroy, from want of local knowledge, did not understand the necessity of applying exceptional measures which could alone enforce respect for order and authority amongst Afghans. This is the purport of the reply sent to the Government of India to the emphatic admonition addressed to his Highness. Vigorous and assertive as it is, however, the official reply has not sufficed to relieve the mind of the Prince of the irritation experienced at what he seems to regard as an unwarrantable interference in his internal administration. He has assumed an anti-British tone in his remarks, and has even gone the length of contrasting our methods with those of Russia, to the great advantage of the latter. This is quite a new departure, for until quite recently Abdul Rahman's constant theme was the superiority in every way of the former to the latter. He carried this newly-developed spirit of cavil to the extent of questioning our right to place the present terminus of the Peshin-Quettah Railway at Chaman, which he claimed as Afghan territory. He was shown, however, that on the maps which were presented to him at his own request when the Afghan territory was made over to him, Chaman was set down ten full miles outside the [illegible] boundary line. To this argument [illegible] ness has given a tacit acquiescence [illegible] our occupation of the Zhob Valley has also given him an excuse for ill-humour with his best friends. He regards that position as flanking Kandahar, which, indeed, it does. But seeing that Kandahar does not need to be flanked, since it is in friendly hands, and that if we should ever be called thither it would be to defend it for its present possessor, it does not seem worth while to cavil at our expedition to bring the inhabitants of the Zhob Valley into some kind of order. So much for certain curious aspects of the present phase of Afghan politics. What is going on beyond the frontier? There has been a statement that the famous Alikhanoff was deprived of the Governorship of Merv on account of his high-handed, not to say oppressive, methods of dealing with the Mervians. What is certain is that Alikhanoff is no longer at Merv. It is commonly reported that he is on the Russo-Afghan frontier in Turkoman dress, on some secret mission. It is quite certain that some Russian officer dressed in native costume is on that frontier ; whether Alikhanoff is that officer or not seems to be at present not yet quite clear. Whether any importance should be given to the reports on the subject is of course a matter of opinion. But a significant fact not yet generally known may be mentioned in this connection. The control or oversight of Afghan affairs has been taken from the Russian Foreign Office and transferred to the War Office. The ostensible reason for the change is that frontier difficulties can be dealt with more promptly by the War Office, which is less trammelled by diplomatic red-tape than the Foreign Office. For the time being, however, there is no expectation of any untoward event on the Russo-Afghan Frontier.

DR. VIEGAS moved at a meeting at the Municipal Corporation yesterday afternoon : That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report to the Corporation, whether he has exercised the powers conferred on him by section 338 of the Municipal Act regarding (*a*) the means of ingress to and egress from buildings ; ditto by clause (*b*) of the same section, and section 343 (1) the thickness of walls and roofs and the quality of materials used in the construction of buildings ; ditto by section 352 (1) as to inspection, and if so to state in detail the step or steps taken in reference thereto ; that in the opinion of the Corporation by-laws for regulating the structure and thickness of foundations, walls, roofs, the quality of materials used in construction of buildings for securing stability and safety of houses, the prevention of fires, and for purposes of health are urgently required and should be passed and submitted for sanction to Government with the least possible delay ; that provision for the exit of persons from houses in cases of fires should be made in the building by-laws ; that the Municipal Commissioner be requested in accordance with section 464 to lay before the Corporation a draft of complete building by-laws as provided in clauses (*c*), (*d*), and (*e*) of section 461 ; that it is necessary in the interests of public safety that old houses should be examined by Municipal officers under section 354 as frequently as possible ; that the Committee appointed by the Corporation on the 26th August, 1889, to consider draft building by-laws with respect to new buildings other than buildings to which the provisions of section 348 of the Act are applicable, be requested to submit at as early a date as possible their report. The Municipal Commissioner, however, asked Dr. Viegas, to propose the matter be referred to a Committee ; but the President pointed out Dr. Viegas had already proposed the Commissioner should report on the matter, and the only way to get over the difficulty would be for some member to move an amendment. Colonel Wilson accordingly moved an amendment that a Committee be appointed to report on the points referred to above in the motion by Dr. Viegas. Dr. Viegas withdrew his motion, and Colonel Wilson's proposition was carried.

DR. BLANEY recurred to his old theme, the Pawai water-supply scheme at yesterday afternoon's meeting of the Municipal Corporation, and was successful in carrying a resolution to the following effect :—"That with reference to the joint certificate of Messrs. Ollivant, Tomlinson and Clarke, dated the 18th of November, 1882, and to Mr. Tomlinson's report, dated the 19th of November, 1882, on the question of a further water-supply, the Municipal Commissioner is requested to ascertain and report to the Corporation what was the calculated extent of 'the almost certain deficiency in the hot weather of 1892, and a probable deficiency in the hot weather of 1891,' as spoken of in the certificate and 'the absolute water-famine in the hot season of 1891' spoken of in the report : whether under any of the contingencies contem

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

TURKEY AND ARMENIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 4.

Turkey has summoned her Reserves in order to reinforce the garrisons in Armenia.

THE KAISER'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

LONDON, Aug. 4.

The Emperor William arrived off Dover this evening.

THE EMPEROR AT OSBORNE.

The German Emperor landed at Cowes this morning, and was greeted by large crowds of persons who cheered enthusiastically.

The Emperor declared himself delighted to revisit England.

The Queen met her Imperial guest at Osborne, receiving him with the utmost cordiality.

THE COMMONS AND THE DACOITS.

In the House of Commons this evening, Sir John Gorst denied that any promise to the effect that his life would be spared was held out to the dacoit Yunyan to induce him to surrender.

CHOLERA AT MECCA.

LONDON, Aug. 4.

Four hundred deaths are reported to have occurred on Saturday last from cholera at Mecca.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

EMPEROR WILLIAM IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, August 4.

The Emperor William, escorted by the German Squadron, arrived at Dover yesterday evening, and proceeds to Cowes this morning.

CHOLERA IN MECCA.

LONDON, August 4.

Cholera is still raging at Mecca, nearly one hundred deaths occurring daily.

LORD HARRIS INDISPOSED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 4.

Lord Harris is indisposed, suffering from an attack of bronchitis, supposed to have been brought on by exposure at the tent-pegging competition on Saturday.

THE POONA *VS.* BELGAUM CRICKET MATCH.

The match Poona *vs.* Belgaum was concluded early to-day, the home team winning easily by ten wickets. The visitors only added 14 runs to their overnight score. Scores:—Belgaum 56 and 84 and Poona 132 and 9.

In the return cricket match Poona defeated Belgaum by 114 runs and six wickets.

THE KIRKEE FOXHOUNDS.

The foxhounds had their first successful meet this morning, when a field of 30 assembled at the foot of the Tower of Silence hill, drew, and after a stiff run of four miles over the hills killed in the open at the foot of Cartridge hill. The brush was presented to Miss Ali Abdoola, and the mask to Mrs. Dyson. Mrs. Newnham-Smith was the only other lady out.

DEATH OF Mr. P. RYAN.

Mr. Patrick Ryan, the Bombay Police Magistrate died in the Sassoon Hospital this morning at 8-15 from a complication of asthma and congestion of the lungs. He arrived in Poona on Friday night, very ill, and stayed at the Napier Hotel, but Dr. Burke, who visited him next morning, advised his instant removal to hospital, when despite all medical aid and care he succumbed after a painful illness.

Mr. Allan Turner, solicitor, was the only one of his connexions with him in his last moments.

Mr. Ryan's funeral took place this evening at the new cemetery, Sholapur Road; it was numerously attended.

PRESENTATION OF MEDALS.

At last Saturday's Volunteer parade Lieutenant Colonel Meakin presented the Presidency Medal to Sergeant Clabby, who scored seventy points, and the Provincial Medal to Lance-Corporal Fernandez who scored sixty-eight points.

THE EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

The Educational Conference assembles here on the 11th instant, Mr. Chatfield, Director of Public Instruction, will preside. All educational inspectors in the presidency will attend.

CAPTAIN SMITH.

Captain Smith, 17th Field Battery, proceeds to England immediately for the purpose of being instructed in range and position finding.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S GARDEN PARTY.

Sir George Greaves garden party this evening at Magdala House was largely attended by the *elite* of Poona society. Owing to indisposition H. E. the Governor could not attend. Following the example of the Governor the guests were invited to attend in ordinary our-door costume, of which privilege nearly all availed themselves. About three hundred were present. They were received by Lieutenant Peyton, Aide-de-Camp, who introduced to his Excellency those who had not the honour of the host's previous acquaintance. Sir George, assisted by Major and Mrs. Spratt and Major Clowes, received them most cordially, and did everything to entertain them. Though the Governor was absent, Lady Harris and a large party from Guneshkhind were present. The bands of the Royal Fusiliers and Grenadiers were in attendance and played a choice selection of music. Native officers of various regiments in the Garrison were introduced by their Commanding Officers to his Excellency. The Native officers of the Queen's Own Cavalry also attended in mufti. After introduction the guests divided into groups and amused themselves in the garden which contains a splendid collection of flowers and shrubs until a smart shower compelled them to retreat into the bungalow, where refreshments provided by Messrs. Cornaglia were served. The guests then dispersed.

RETURN OF SIR SANDEMAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 4.

Sir Robert Sandeman has returned to Quetta.

GOVERNORSHIP OF AFGHAN TURKISTAN.

Shahagassi Mahomed Sarwar Khan has been appointed Governor of Afghan Turkistan by the Amir, who, distrustful of his son Habibulla Khan, keeps him at Cabul.

THE MAHARAJAH OF KASHMIR.

The Maharajah of Kashmir, with his brothers Ram Sing and Amar Sing, entered Srinagar in State last Sunday. The populace turned out to welcome him.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, Aug. 4.

Mail steamer Bokhara, from Bombay, arrived.

DEATH OF Mr. PATRICK RYAN.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Patrick Ryan, barrister-at-law, and Second Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, which took place at Poona yesterday morning. He had lately been suffering from asthma, and proceeded on casual leave to Poona, a few days ago. Mr. Ryan was born on the 1st April, 1832, and was therefore fifty-eight years of age at the time of his death. He started in life in connection with the Bombay Press, and was for a short time a Reporter for the *Bombay Times*, when that paper was edited by Dr. George Buist, LL.D. Mr. Ryan subsequently held an appointment for a short time in the Bombay Small Causes Court. He joined the service of Government in November, 1852, and occupied various positions in the Bombay Secretariat until 1860, when he came under the favourable notice of Mr. H. L. (afterwards Sir Henry Lacon) Anderson, who, in May of that year, promoted him to the post of Assistant Secretary to Government in the Political, Educational, and Secret Departments. Before that time Mr. Ryan had shown great intelligence in the discharge of his duties; and during the time of the Mutiny, the Secretariat records bore testimony to his industry and great facility of expression. He had a complete grasp of the subjects he dealt with, and he expressed his thoughts with wonderful clearness Mr. H. L. Anderson's good opinion of Mr. Ryan led him, when he was Chief Secretary to the Bombay Government, to appoint him his confidential clerk in addition to his other duties. Mr. Ryan went on sick leave to Europe for about seven months in the latter part of 1887. During the illness of Mr. (now Sirdar) Venayek Wasudeo, Mr. Ryan acted for over a month from August to September 1869 as Oriental Translator to Government. He was again on sick leave in Europe from April 1871 to July 1873, during which time he studied for and was called to the Bar.

On his return to this country, he was appointed to act as Third Magistrate of Police at Bombay from March to June 1874; and acted in the same office on the following five subsequent occasions during the absence either of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Second Magistrate, or of Mr. Nana Morojee, Third Magistrate of Police, namely, from April to July 1875; from December 1875 to January 1876; from September to November 1877; from September to December 1879; and from April to June 1880, reverting at the end of those periods to his substantive appointment as Assistant Secretary to Government. For about a month from February to March, 1879, he performed the duties of Under-Secretary to Government in the Political and Judicial Departments. During the greater period of his employment in the Secretariat he served under the Hon. Mr. Charles Gonne, Chief Secretary, whose good opinion and confidence he enjoyed. On the retirement of Mr. Nana Morojee Mr. Ryan was appointed Third Presidency Magistrate, on the 1st November, 1880. On the following five different occasions during the absence of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee Mr. Ryan was appointed to act as Second Presidency Magistrate, namely, from August to October 1881; from August to September 1882; from October to November 1884; from July to October 1885; and from June to August 1887. He held the appointment of Third Presidency Magistrate for over seven years; and was on the 1st January, 1888, confirmed as Second Presidency Magistrate in succession to Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee. Mr. Ryan was the author of a treatise on the Law of Extradition in India, on the publication of which he received commendatory letters from some of the Judges of the High Court. He was a man of a most kindly disposition and a gentle heart; and no one came in contact with him without being impressed with his genial good nature. He leaves behind him a widow and a daughter, who are now in England, and two sons, the elder of whom, Mr. R. P. Ryan, is an Assistant Conservator in the Forest Department. Mr. Ryan's funeral took place at Poona yesterday afternoon.

The following telegram was received from Mr. A. F. Turner yesterday forenoon at 11 o'clock by Mr. B. Framjee, clerk to Mr. Turner, solicitor, from Poona:—"Mr. Ryan died this morning. Inform Mr. Cooper and Mr. Sittaram. Funeral this afternoon."

Mr. Richardson, the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate yesterday, on the said intelligence of the death of Mr. Ryan, the Second Presidency Magistrate, being communicated to him expressed his regret at the sad loss the bench had sustained and as being a very old servant to Government in which he had shown very great intelligence in all the functions he had held under Government, and in due respect to the deceased gentleman he will close his Court for the remainder of the day.

Mr. Framjee, on the receipt of the sad intelligence at once communicated it to Mr. Sittaram Dhackjee Waslekar, the senior judicial clerk at the Second Presidency Magistrate's Court, Girgaum, who immediately informed Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, who was then presiding on the bench at the Girgaum Police Court. Mr. Cooper, on hearing the sad intelligence, appeared much affected, and after disposing of the case in hand ordered the Court to be closed. A telephone message was then sent to Colonel Wilson, the Commissioner of Police, at the head Police Office, Byculla, regarding Mr. Ryan's death, where on the receipt of the sad intelligence Colonel Wilson as well as Mr. Gell, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, expressed their regret. Colonel Wilson directing his office to be closed for the remainder of the day.

The Queen has been pleased to approve Mr Samuel Merrill as Consul-General at Calcutta for the United States of America.

The French Government, after having refused to discuss the proposal for the application of economies resulting from the conversion of the Egyptian Debt, now agrees to their disposal for one year only. This is a condition of things (writes the *Times* correspondent at Cairo) which Egypt cannot possibly accept.

At a recent meeting of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, Professor Tait exhibited diagrams giving a graphic record of impact. The records had been got by a body with a tracing point falling in front of a large disc of glass running on its axis once per second. The investigation had been suggested, he said, by a question frequently addressed to him—Does a golf club remain in contact with the ball during a very large part of the stroke—in other words, could they guide a golf ball through an arc of, say, a yard and a half? The investigation entirely disposed of a question of that kind. It showed that, practically speaking—although he had not made the investigation directly for golf balls—the golf ball had hardly moved more than its own diameter from the tee, before it was entirely quit of the club, and that the club might do what it liked after that without affecting it. (Laughter.) The President said it was an instance of superstition dispelled by science. Golfers produced a result, and they knew that by a particular stroke they would produce that result, but the Professor had shown that their idea of the manner in which the result was produced had been all a delusion.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, July 18.

The recent unwonted excitement in the political world has been followed by a general feeling of languor both in Parliament and outside. The Irish members, as in duty bound, have criticized with great severity the Irish estimates, and some strong passages of arms between Mr. Balfour and his opponents are reported, but only a feeble interest is now manifested in what happens at St. Stephen's. The public seem disposed to reserve their attention to matters legislative until the House resumes its sittings in November. Londoners who perhaps see too much behind the scenes do not, as a rule, feel the same amount of veneration for Parliamentarians that their country cousins exhibit, but the former are not sorry at the decision come to by her Majesty's Ministers to advise the resumption of business in the autumn. For one thing, it will be good for trade, and in the next the proceedings in the House of Commons, if they are sufficiently animated, will help us to forget the discomforts of life in the Metropolis during the foggy season. A week ago it was thought that the Government would not insist upon so early a meeting of Parliament; but they are being strongly pressed for their own credit to adhere to their original determination, and it looks at present as if they had to some extent got rid of their former squeezability. One never knows what is about to occur in politics, but everything indicates that the Session will end peacefully. The opposition to the cession of Heligoland, never very formidable, has had all the spirit taken out of it by Lord Roseberry's speech in the House of Lords, and the talk in the lobbies now is that the second reading in the Commons will be finished in one sitting. The talk about Lord Randolph Churchill has collapsed as completely as the late so-called strikes; and for the time being no one discusses the chances of a Ministerial reconstruction during the Recess. The truth is everybody is anxious to forget politics for a while, even the eloquence of the delegates of the universal Peace Congress, and of the supporters of women's "Rights" has failed to awaken the British public from the torpor which generally seizes it in the dog-days.

The Select Committee who are inquiring into the grievances of the Uncovenanted Civil Servants did not, as was rather expected, complete their proceedings yesterday so far as the Home witnesses are concerned. The energetic secretary of the I. U. C. S. Association, Mr. J. S. Heyman, whose post just now is anything but a sinecure, informs me that he has about 14 more men available; but if they are all called their evidence will doubtless be shortened, as the Committee is strongly opposed to unnecessary repetition. In some quarters it is considered doubtful whether they will think it necessary to wait for additional testimony from India before making their report; the matter will probably be decided next week. The most interesting feature of the sittings this week was probably the effect created by Mr. W. Hall, C. E., one of the I. U. C. S. Association witnesses examined on Thursday. When Mr. Hall produced his covenant stating that he was to be paid in sterling the room was cleared for the Committee to consult together. The sitting on Tuesday was devoted to the case for the Public Works men and three more of their witnesses, including Mr. De Brath, were examined yesterday. Sir Bradford Leslie was called by the P.W. D. officials to show how much more liberal the guaranteed railways are to their *employés* than the Government. Mr. O. S. Stack, Deputy Inspector General of Police, who spoke for 360 non-domiciled officers, Mr. P. V. Luke, C.I.E., Telegraph Department, Mr. W. M. Fletcher, and Mr. Thomas Jones were also examined. Mr. Bryce's efforts to extend the reference, so as to include special grievances of the Civil Engineers, did not meet with much encouragement from Sir John Gorst when he was questioned on the subject in the House the other night, and have not since been repeated. Of course, the Government cannot, if they wish to treat all parties fairly, consent to widen the scope of the inquiry for the benefit of one particular department. I do not think the majority of the members of the Select Committee will, if they are consulted, recommend that their labours should be extended. Not being specially interested in India they find the investigation dull, and they will, if the bored expression of their countenances do not belie their feelings, not be sorry when they are released.

I referred last week to the indignation felt by the Parsees in London at the insulting observation made with reference to one of their number by an India Office member of the Northbrook Club. Mr. J. Cowasjee Jehanghier, the gentleman to whom it appears the offensive description "two penny half-penny Parsee" was specially applied, sent in his resignation, and the matter was to come before the committee at their last meeting two days ago. I hear that the offending member has tendered an apology to Mr. Cowasjee, and in the interests of the Club it is to be hoped that the unfortunate incident will speedily be brought to a satisfactory termination. I am afraid, however, that things will never go quite smoothly at the institution in Whitehall Gardens until the suggestion made by an evening paper is adopted, namely, the complete reorganisation of the management. The *Pall Mall Gazette* is quite right in saying that the dual control should be abolished. Friction cannot possibly otherwise be avoided. It is an open secret that Sir S. Fitzgerald is the official whose alleged indiscretion of speech has brought all this fresh trouble on the Club. Our hospitable friends from Bombay must feel amply compensated for the annoyance the Northbrook Club affair has caused them by the favourable impression they have made on London Society and by the marks of esteem they have received from some of the highest in the land. They were one of the favoured few who had the honour of being introduced to her Majesty by the Prince of Wales at his Royal Highness's garden party. On the following day they, by command, paid a visit to Windsor Castle, and were most graciously treated by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught.

The social event of the week, next to the reception in the grounds of Marlborough House has been undoubtedly Mr. Stanley's wedding. The list of guests who attended the ceremony is a curiously comprehensive one, almost the only interests unrepresented being Royalty and Irish Nationalism if I may be excused for coupling the two. The absence of any member of our reigning House is only partially accounted for by the presence of some of them at the opening of the New Wimbledon, and caused general surprise. As to the Irish members I understand that one of them, Mr. T. M. Healy, was specially invited by the bride, but he did not put in an appearance. I hear a rumour for the accuracy of which I should be sorry to make myself responsible, though it comes to me from one of Mr. Stanley's personal friends, that her Majesty the Queen was anxious that he should accept a peerage.

Apropos of the change in the editorship of the *Star* a cynical friend of mine suggests that the title of that paper should be altered to the *Stuart*. Certainly the opportunity afforded by the ex-Professor's marriage to a daughter of Mr. Colman, of mustard fame, to advertize the new "Political Director" (I think that is what he is called) has not been thrown away. There are some people unkind enough to insinuate that the dead-set of the Radical evening journal against the selection of Sir John Lubbock as the Earl of Rosebery's successor in the Chairmanship of the Metropolitan Parliament has been made in the interests of Mr. Stuart, who is known to be aspiring, and who is believed to have cast longing eyes on the presidential seat in Spring Gardens. It is eventually to be hoped that if that is the object of the *Star* the effort will fail. The Marquis of Ripon, whose sudden retirement is said to have been partly due to Mr. Gladstone, would not have been an ideal Chairman, but most impartial Londoners would think him a hundred times better than the academical faddist from Cambridge. I daresay the moderates of the Council would not in their heart of hearts be altogether inconsolable if Mr. Stuart were really put forward by the Stalwarts and elected. In the unlikely event of that happening the chances of the moderate party reversing the result of the first election would be brighter than they are at present. If Mr. Stuart's friends are so unwise as to run him they will probably regret their mistake and make it impossible ever for him to be chosen. Strange things, however, occur in politics, and it is not absolutely certain that Sir John Lubbock will be appointed next Tuesday. He has many excellent qualities, but no one would think of comparing him to Lord Rosebery, who has done good work during the short time he filled the office, and who deserves nearly all the praises heaped upon him by Conservatives as well as Liberals. Sir John's principal, indeed, only defect, from a practical point of view is, as the *Times* admits, that he is somewhat wanting in force. However whoever is elevated to the chair must vacate the position in November, and it will be an act of wisdom if the majority of the Council adhere to their present intention of giving the eminent representative of the City a trial.

Now that things are a trifle dull in the House of Commons, Mr. Bradlaugh might give his colleague, in the representation of Northampton, a lesson or two in geography. This week's *Truth* contains the following:—"The Maharajah of Johore, who has been staying at Carlsbad during the last month for the benefit of his health, will probably pay a short visit to England, and he is to pass a month in Switzerland, before returning to India." But Mr. Labouchere errs in good company. It is not long since one of our leading daily papers committed the same mistake in speaking of Johore as a State in our Indian Empire. If the Malay Prince sees the paragraph quoted above he will not be pleased to find himself described as Maharajah. He is proud of his title of Sultan.

Mr. Arthur Lidbetter Martin Wood, who occupies the twenty-second place on the list of the successful candidates for the Indian Civil Service, issued two days ago, is a son of a former well-known citizen of Bombay. Mr. Arthur Martin Wood obtained by examination a junior foundation scholarship at St. Paul's School before he was twelve, and he afterwards gained a senior scholarship. Two years ago he won an open classical scholarship at Caius College, Cambridge, which lapsed through his entering for the Indian Civil Service. He was prominent in athletics, being in the first football team and two years captain of the Rowing Club. I believe he can claim credit for being the author of one of the best *mots* of the late distinguished French Professor at St. Paul's, Max O' Rell. Young Mr. Martin Wood spent six months in Mr. Wren's establishment. St. Paul's School has done exceedingly well this year. Six of its pupils passed, three of them going up direct without any coaching from outside. Mr. Arthur Martin Wood will probably serve in your presidency. All who know his father will be rejoiced to hear of his son's success, which it may be hoped is only the commencement of a prosperous career.

In connection with the International Congress on Hygiene and Demography, to be held in London next year, I have been requested to mention that steps will be taken to secure the proper representation of India. The organizers are particularly anxious to interest the leading native rulers in the matter, and after the enlightened action of the Nizam with regard to the Chloroform Commission, the co-operation of the feudatory chiefs will, no doubt, be readily accorded. The Congress will be presided over by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, and delegates are to be sent by all the Powers.

This afternoon in the House of Lords, Lord Stanley of Alderley asks the question of which he gave notice some time ago. His Lordship inquires of Viscount Cross what measures the Indian Government has taken to improve the discipline of the regiments recently quartered at Dum Dum, and what compensation it has made to the widow of the man shot by one of four soldiers who went out of barracks without leave on the night of the 6th November last. Lord Stanley also wishes to know if the Secretary of State will take steps to provide temperance canteens for all barrack and European military quarters in India as accessible to the soldiers as the canteens for intoxicating liquors.

Mr. Birrell's question about the functions and pay of that superfluous official the Political Aide-de-Camp to the Secretary of State for India was down on the paper for Monday and Tuesday, but was not put. It appears on the agenda for this afternoon, and is couched in the following terms:—"To ask the Under-Secretary of State for India what are the duties and salary of the Political Aide-de-Camp to the Secretary of State for India; out of what funds such salary is paid; and if the same is paid out of the revenues raised in India, whether, in the interests of Indian taxpayers, he will consider the advisability of abolishing the office, and whether the holder of such office is under any and what supervision so far as regards the effective discharge of the duties (if any) appertaining to such office." Sir John Gorst will have no difficulty in saying what the amount of the A.-D.-C.'s salary is, but it may not be so easy to define the "duties (if any)," as Mr. Birrell facetiously remarks. A rather good story arising out of Mr. Birrell's curiosity has reached me. The author of "Obiter Dicta" and Sir John Gorst's Private Secretary, Mr. Richmond Ritchie, are old acquaintances. The day after Mr. Birrell gave notice of his question the two friends met, when Mr. Ritchie said, "You have given me a pretty job. I spent the whole of yesterday taxing my brain to frame an answer to your confounded inquiry!" Whatever plausible reply may be concocted by the combined ingenuity of the Parliamentary Under-Secretary and his assistant, it cannot be denied that almost the only work the A.-D.-C. has to discharge is to present natives at levées and drawing-rooms; and this could be just as well done by the Lord Chamberlain's staff. I am not sure that the duties, such as they are, would not be performed in a better manner. We know what happened under the existing arrangements during the Royal Jubilee.

The appreciation of the rupee has given rise to a crop of questions which are to be asked in the House of Commons in the course of next week. To many of your readers, the most important is that which will be put on Tuesday by Mr. H. S. King, who inquires whether in view of the fact that since March last when the official rate of exchange between the Indian and Imperial Governments was fixed at 1s. 5d., the rupee has risen in value to over 1s. 7d., whereas the Indian Government to its great profit is paying its servants their family remittances, furlough, and pensions at 1s. 5d. The Secretary of State will now arrange, since it is practically certain that the rupee will not fall in value during the current financial year, to give the benefit of the rise in exchange to its servants by settling with them at the current rate." On Monday Mr. Samuel Smith asks whether it is the case that for some time past India Council Bills have been sold much beyond the average monthly rate whether this was done to take advantage of the higher exchange caused by anticipated silver legislation in America; whether the present rate of exchange is much higher than that at which those surplus of sales of Council Bills were made; whether the Indian Treasury has thereby sustained a considerable loss, and whether the Indian Office will consider the advisability of delaying action as far as possible and await the full effect of the passage of the American Silver Bill in view of the possibility of a rise to about 1s. 11d. per rupee, the old rate of exchange before silver demonetization took place. Mr. Hoyle, on the same day, will ask Sir John Gorst: "What was the total amount paid into the Indian Exchequer from the salt-tax during the last financial year, and what during the 15 weeks that have elapsed of the current financial year is the amount received from the sale of bills and transfers over and above the estimate of the Finance Minister of India, owing to the rate of exchange having risen higher than his estimate of the probable exchangeable value of the rupee."

The Lancashire members, who have so deeply at heart the interests of the Indian mill-workers are determined to give Sir John Gorst no peace. The Tory cotton spinner who sits for Stalybridge, Mr. Tom Harrop Sidebottom, intends to ask the Under-Secretary whether in view of the stringent manner in which it is thought necessary to administer the Factories and Workshops Act in this country, he can state when our Indian fellow-subjects are likely to receive "some share of the benefits of similar legislation, however slight." Whatever may be thought about their motives, nobody can help admiring the perseverance of these redoubtable Lancashire men.

A very successful sham fight took place at Aldershot on Friday July 11, at which the Duke of Connaught was present, accompanied by Prince Adolphus of Schaumburg-Lippe, who went with him from Bagshot Park, arrayed in a Prussian Hussar uniform.

THE POONA SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

POONA, Aug. 3.

It must be confessed that our vaunted Poona climate has been behaving very badly of late. Not that we have any fault to find with the thermometer, which has been doing its duty in a most exemplary way, and has left nothing to be desired in the way of heat or cold. But the rain is really getting a little above itself, and is causing endless annoyance. It doesn't even come down like a man, and figure a bit in the Bombay season reports; so we cannot console ourselves with the reflection that the crops are likely to be all very fine and large in consequence. It is just what the lady in that charming Indian book, "Old Deccan Days," described as a "perpetual dripping"; and we are fully justified in giving vent to a real good British growl. The river is anything but a thing of beauty and a joy for ever in its present condition; and as for cricket, polo, hunting, and tennis,—well, "give-in be blowed," as Lord Lytton expressed it in one of his *ex cathedra* viceregal speeches; but it is a case of perseverance against difficulties with a vengeance, and we deserve at least a distinguished service order, every one of us, for going so well and strong as we do. I think that although we can show a good list of events on the record of the last fortnight, yet somehow it has taken it out of us a bit, and we do not seem as far ahead as we were this time last year. Two rival amateur theatrical companies were then hard at work; and before the middle of August "Truth" had taken Poona by storm, and "Dandy Dick" followed shortly afterwards. Now, nothing in the theatrical line is immediately on the tapis, although a revival of "Bluebeard" is promised us in the race-week. That we know by experience is a splendid show, and we are looking forward to it accordingly; but we should like to have something to go on with meanwhile. We have not even had any professional companies this season. There has been one very high-class musical conversazione at a private house; but no public concerts of a more popular type, such as old Rajah Propert used to regale us with.

However, as I have noted, there is not such a bad list of work done. The foxhounds have been hard at work with more or less success. On the 22nd the meet was at Wanowri, and a large field turned out, the Master trying the country towards the Ghats. But there was not a vestige of sport to reward the enthusiastic votaries of the chase for getting up at the unearthly hour of 4-30 or earlier. Still they were able to return to their bungalows with a proud sense of having done their duty; and like early-risers in all parts of the world feel a proper contempt for those who are foolish enough to prefer their beds. The next meet at Bamburda, on a pelting wet morning, was more successful, as a jack appeared on the scenes, and a fair gallop after him was enjoyed. On the 28th there was a real good morning's sport over what is about the best bit of country near Poona. The meet was at Yerrowda, and the line taken was towards the Sisters. The hounds soon got on the scent of what some said was only an antelope; but after all it is not a matter of such very great importance what we hunt as long as it gives us good sport, which was the case on this occasion; and there was really an excellent run. Thursday is of course chosen as one of the hunting days as being a brigade holiday; but it is rather rough on those who like dancing as well as hunting, that it is the day after the Gymkhana dances, and if they indulge in both pastimes their hours for sleep are distinctly limited. Polo has been played more or less regularly in spite of the sodden condition of the ground. There was an exciting match between the Royal Fusiliers and the Royal Artillery, in which the gallant Londoners beat the Gunners by five goals to four. A burning question regarding polo which now agitates our mind is, whether when you make a shot at a goal, and the ball breaks in two, half passing between the post and half preferring another course, it is to be counted a goal or not. The Tennis Tournament is progressing satisfactorily, or at all events the successful combatants think so; but it has not been productive of any great excitement, few if any of the games having been very close. At cricket the classes gained a pretty easy victory over the Worcesters on a particularly wet day, the winners scoring 203, of which 47 were contributed by Smith, who was not out. Having learnt in the match against the Bombay Y. M. C. A. not to despise their enemies, the Gymkhana Club got together a pretty strong team to play the Hindoos, the result being that our Aryan brothers were disposed of for 144 runs in both innings, the saheb-logue scoring 261 in one innings, including 101 by Stockdale. The pitch was not a grass one, but cocoanut matting had to be employed as a substitute, owing to the state of the ground; and if it was not "grateful and comforting," it at all events answered its purpose fairly well. What would they say to such a device at Lord's? In a match played at Guneshkhind the Government House staff defeated the Staff Corps, Lord Harris making 33 in the first innings and 15 not out in the second. The match between Poona and Belgaum was to have been commenced last Friday, but the rain made play absolutely impossible, and it was in spite of the elements that a beginning was made the following day on a mat wicket. The scores were not unnaturally rather small than great, Belgaum putting together 56 by the close of the day against 132 scored by Poona in the first innings,

Another event that had to be put off on account of the vagaries of the weather was the Wanowri Gymkhana race meeting, which was originally fixed for Thursday, the 24th, but had to be postponed till the following Saturday, when it came off very successfully. No less than eleven teams entered for the lime-cutting competition, the Fusiliers being the successful one, Government House and the 3rd Cavalry coming next in order. One veteran sportsman came to grief at a hurdle; but sustained no serious damage. The tandem race was well won by a representative of the 21st Hussars from Bangalore.

There have been three enjoyable dances since my last letter, one at the Gymkhana, where the Worcester band discoursed sweet music, and every thing was successful as usual. The event was at Guneshkhind. The floor had been worked up to such a degree of slipperiness that it required no little art to preserve one's balance, and more than one couple came to grief. An innovation that was much appreciated was the introduction of a cotillon into the programme. It was no use trying to get out of it on the plea of ignorance, as our hostess was inexorable; and would-be wall-flowers had to join in the fray. They did not appear to regret it when they had once made a start; and the fun waxed fast and furious. The third dance was at the Bombay Infantry mess, and was a great success (though even here the elements did their level best to interfere.) Infinite pains had been taken to make the tents water-tight; and within them hay was laid on the ground covered with matting to make a dry floor. The attendance was large, and every one enjoyed themselves.

Amongst other social items of the season is to be numbered a garden party at Government House on the 25th, at which comfortable flannels instead of uniform or frock-coats were *en regle*, tennis and badminton being the order of the day. At least that was the intention, but the tennis-courts were rather the worse for the rain, and badminton with worsted balls proved more practicable. On the 28th Lady Harris gave a purdah party for native ladies, and a number of their European sisters were invited to assist in entertaining them. Another excellent idea was to invite no less than eight hundred children from the European schools of the station to a treat at Guneshkhind. A regular army of them went out in vehicles of all descriptions, and they had a real good time, although it did rain just a few. Rather a serious consideration in these days of India for the Indians is what is to become of all these children when they grow up?

This week has finished up with a good day's sport in the shape of a tent-pegging competition at Wanowri, and the commencement of the billiard handicap at the Club. Each competitor for the tent-pegging had to be nominated by a lady, and the list of selections caused a smile in more than one instance. Captain Holland won the prize, and was closely followed by H. E. the Governor, who was fourth. There was a large assembly of spectators, as the weather was actually rather favourable than otherwise. The favourite for the billiard handicap is the "school-master," who won it last year. The honorary secretary was so excited at the drawing that finding his own glass empty, he quite inadvertently consumed his neighbour's peg! There has apparently been some little mistake as to black and white balls at the club ballot-boxes lately; but to make things plainer in future one side of the boxes has now been painted a staring white.

Although theatrical companies have not visited us yet, wonderful notices are being hawked about of a "mysterious phenomenon" on view in Main Street. An earthen bust is said to become a living and speaking head in view of the audience; and here, the notice proudly states, you find realised the fable of Pygmalion and Galatea! "This mysterious phenomenon," it goes on to say, "will surely occupy your mind for a long time without your being aware of the possibility of such things after you have visited this place"!!!

The Civil Service ball is fixed for the first of September. It is to be a *bal poudré*. It is an excellent idea having it early in the month, instead of crowding it in with everything else in the race-week.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Corporation was held in the Municipal Offices yesterday afternoon. Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban presided, and the others present were:—Brigade Surgeon F. R. S. O'B. Banks, Messrs. Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. T. Blaney, Mr. E. B. Carroll, Dr. C. Hormusjee, Messrs. Damodar Tapidas, Damodar T. Mulji, Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., J. R. Duxbury, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, A. M. Gubbay, Harkisondas Narrotumdas, Jamsetjee Pallonjee Kapadia, the Hon. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Mr. Jaya Karadi Lingu, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Brigade Surgeon G. A. Maconachie, Messrs. Manekjee Behramjee Dadabhai, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Naorojee Beiramjee Suntook, Purshotumdas Munguldas Nathubhoy, the Hon. Rahimtula Mohamed Sayani, Messrs. G. W. Roughton, Shivaji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Rao. Saheb Vasudeo J. Kirtikar, Dr Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Captain W. P. Walshe, and Colonel W. H. Wilson.

ALLEGED ILL-TREATMENT OF A MUNICIPAL CLERK.

In the absence of Mr. P. M. Mehta, who had given notice of motion, Dr. Balchundra proposed, "That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to lay before the Corporation the papers relating to the treatment of a Municipal clerk by Mr. Hill, Engineer on the Tansa Water Works." This case, Dr. Bhalchundra said was very important, and was one which had drawn the attention of the High Court. The Corporation should know how the case stood, and it was with that view that Mr. Mehta had given notice of motion, which he (Dr. Balchandra) had just laid before the meeting.

Mr. Fazulbhoy Joomabhoy Laljee seconded the proposition.

The Municipal Commissioner here placed the papers on the table.

The President observed that the papers having been placed on the table by the Municipal Commissioner, they would be recorded.

Mr. Duxbury asked if members would be allowed to have access to the papers?

The President: Yes, any member can have inspection of the papers in the Secretary's office.

The resolution was then agreed to.

THE MARINE LINES ESTATE.

In the absence of Mr. Manekshah J. Talyarkhan, who had given notice of motion, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker moved, "That a respectful representation be made to the Government of Bombay regarding the inadvisability from a sanitary as well as an æsthetic point of view, of building on the open piece of land, called the Marine Line Estate, requesting them to cancel so much of their resolution on the report of the City Extension Committee as directs that the said open piece of land may be utilized for building purposes. The point Mr. Javerilal said, to which the proposition directed the attention of Government, was of very great importance, especially from a sanitary point of view. It appeared that the Government had accepted the recommendation of the Bombay Extension Committee in regard to the site in question, which was the only open space on the Maidan available for cricket and other open-air games and for recreation. It was proposed that this space should be availed of for building purposes, and Government had accepted that part of the recommendation of the Committee, and it was quite possible that in a short time building operations would be commenced. If they looked to the report of the Bombay Extension Committee, it would appear that the resolution in question was not arrived at unanimously; but there was a small minority dissenting from it, and their dissent had been recorded. That dissent had been signed, among others, by the President of the Corporation, Mr. P. M. Mehta, Sir D. M. Petit, and the speaker. They felt that it was very important that the space should be left open as a breathing space or as one of the principal lungs of the city. The Committee, in a portion of their report, stated that there had been a great want in the city of open spaces, especially on the western side of the city. There had been of late so much overcrowding that there was scarcely any opportunity found to reserve open spaces. The Committee, therefore, recommended that one or more open spaces of not less than two acres be provided by the Municipality in such parts of the city which did not already possess them. After referring to the Maidan to the north of the Cruickshank Road and other open pieces of lands which were now built over, and to the reports of the Health Officer complaining from month to month of the over-crowded state of the town and the necessity of having open spaces therein, Mr. Javerilal observed that it was a pity that such a resolution should have been arrived at by the Extension Committee and that the Government should accept it.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, in seconding the proposition, observed that the Hon. Mr. Javerilal had given sound and cogent reasons why they should approach Government in a respectful manner, and ask them to desist from the idea of selling the land in question for building purposes. If he recollected it aright there was a representation made about the same piece of land by certain citizens to Government that it should not be built upon; but the latter replied stating that there were larger open spaces for the public along the Kennedy Sea Face. The reclamation ground by the sea-side was good in itself, but it was fraught with danger in that the children and also the general public would have to cross the several railway level-crossings in order to go over to the sea-face. As a great part of the Esplanade had been built upon, he (Dr. Cowasjee) thought that it was advisable that the only remaining open space or chief lung of the city ought to be left untouched. He thought that a respectable representation sent to Government by the Corporation as representatives of the rate-payers would carry weight with Government.

Mr. J. R. Duxbury thought that while approaching Government the Corporation must show that they were not inconsistent and talking wide of the mark. They all knew that there was the harbour on one side and the Back Bay and Colaba on the other, allowing free circulation of air into the city. They must not also forget that they had a large and spacious ground for cricket in front of the Gymkhana. His surprise was that the land in question was kept unbuilt so long.

The resolution was then put to the vote and carried by a majority.

DR. BLANEY ON THE WATER-FAMINE AGAIN.

Dr. Blaney moved, "That with reference to the joint certificate of Messrs. Ollivant, Tomlinson, and Clarke, dated the 18th of November, 1889, and to Mr. Tomlinson's report, dated the 19th of November, 1889, on the question of a further water-supply, the Municipal Commissioner is requested to ascertain and report to the Corporation what was the calculated extent of "the almost certain deficiency in the hot weather of

the Municipal officers arrived at the argument with which they armed themselves and came to the Corporation for their sanction for the Pawai scheme. He did not say such explanations were not available. He did not know the data on which the officers of the Municipality went, and he thought it was quite right they should have an opportunity of explaining how they arrived at those data, and what was their justification for submitting such a report. He hoped this would serve them as a lesson in future not to do anything in a hurry and repent at leisure, as they were now doing. If anything justifiable could be produced, of course he would be very glad; but under such circumstances they were perfectly justified to ask for such a report, and when they got that report it would be time enough then to consider the matter; for if Pawai was to be gone on with they must calculate on ten lakhs of rupees as the amount which would be represented by the expenditure on pumping every year. But apart from that he thought the resolution was a reasonable one, and the Corporation were justified in asking for that report, in order to see how the matter stood.

Mr. Nowrojee Byramjee Suntook seconded the motion.

Mr. E. B. Carroll said it seemed to him Dr. Blaney, in bringing forward that resolution, was either too early or too late, and a discussion on that question was unnecessarily occupying the time of the Corporation, considering the many and important questions they had to deal with. When he said Dr. Blaney was too late, he meant he ought to have had those arguments ready to produce to the Corporation when the scheme was put before it. But that was all done now, and to go over that question again and again appeared to him to be simply wasting time that could be much better spent. On the other hand he said Dr. Blaney was too early with such a proposal as he had made. If he had any questions to ask let him wait till some really definite answer could be given; and till they could see some definite result from the Pawai scheme that would be of some interest to the Corporation. It must be obvious to every one that the result was a fair one; 18½ millions of water were drawn from Pavai every day.

Dr. Blaney: No, no, the engines can only pump eight millions.

Mr. Carroll: By pumping and gravitation 11½ millions were drawn from Pawai daily. It was saving Vehar water, which was rising higher and higher every day, and at the end of the monsoon they would find a lake sufficiently full to do away with any risk of a water-famine. He submitted, it was useless to discuss the matter further, seeing Pawai had been doing its work well. He submitted that the Corporation should reject that motion and wait until the termination of the monsoon, until they had a result which could be voted on, and could be put on the records of the Corporation.

Mr. Duxbury said as Dr. Blaney merely asked for information as to the reasons which suggested the Pawai scheme being brought before them, he did not see any reason why he should not get it. If he had found fault with what had been done the case would have been different. He thought too much had been made of Pawai being a permanent scheme; for they would not want it when Tulsi was finished. He thought, all things considered, they were to be congratulated on having their machinery in working order in so short a time. But he did not see any objection to the data being furnished which Dr. Blaney asked for.

Mr. Kapadia was also in favour of the resolution.

The Municipal Commissioner said he was not responsible for the Pawai scheme.

Dr. Blaney: No, no.

The Municipal Commissioner: He believed the scheme to be a good scheme, but he repeated he was not responsible for it, and that was one of his objections to Dr. Blaney's motion. Another was one which had been mentioned by Mr. Carroll. He viewed with apprehension what an immense quantity of his time, as well as of the Municipal executive, was taken up with discussions on that matter, for it seemed to him it had been sufficiently threshed out already. What was a water-famine, he would not attempt to define. Dr. Blaney said it was "rant or cant." He, however, understood a water-famine to mean a scarcity of water entailing great inconvenience. They knew from Mr. Tomlinson's report what their condition would have been had they not had Pawai, and if Vehar had not risen that year at all. That was a very exceptional contingency; but it had happened once, and it was of course the duty of the executive to look after every contingency. If Dr. Blaney insisted upon that report, he did not wish to express any objection to it. Beyond the reasons given by Mr. Carroll, and the other difficulty, that of the three officers responsible for it, two were inaccessible, and one would not be accessible again. In the meantime Mr. Tomlinson was alone accessible. If they were determined that matter should be discussed in September all they would have to do would be to pass that resolution, or if they were agreed with Mr. Carroll that they had had enough of it, then they would save him (the Commissioner) the trouble of making a long report concerning the reasons and considerations which actuated a committee of three gentlemen last November, of whose deliberations he possessed absolutely no knowledge, and could not possibly possess any.

Dr. Blaney in reply said he was of opinion Mr. Carroll, from the remarks he had made, had not read the resolution. The motion had nothing whatever to do with the future; it had wholly to do with the past, and would inform them what position those officials took when they drew up that certificate. He was told this discussion was a waste of time. It was no waste of time; but the essence of good government to push forward the enquiry. Mr. Carroll said eleven millions gallons of water were pumped from Pawai daily.

Mr. Carroll: Eight millions.

Dr. Blaney: It is only seven, and 4½ by the 24-inch pipe.

The Municipal Commissioner: Rather more than eight.

Dr. Blaney, continuing, said there was no urgency for this report. He was quite willing it should be given in October or even November next. He was quite willing to meet the Commissioner in that. But he did say those data were in existence, and it would be a good thing for the Corporation to know how the matter stood.

The resolution, on being put to the meeting, was carried.

THE REGULATIONS AS TO BUILDING OPERATIONS.

Dr. Viegas moved, "That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report the Corporation, whether he has exercised the powers conferred on him by section 338 of the Municipal Act regarding (a) the means of ingress to and egress from buildings; ditto by clause(*b*) of the same section and section 343 (1) the thickness of walls and roofs and the quality of materials used in the construction of buildings; ditto by section 352 (1) as to inspection; and if so, to state in detail the step or steps taken in reference thereto. 2. That, in the opinion of the Corporation, by-laws for regulating the structure and thickness of foundations, walls, roads, the quality materials used in the construction of buildings for securing stability and safety of houses, the prevention of fires, and for purposes of health, are urgently required, and should be passed and submitted for sanction to Government with the least posible delay. 3. That provision for the exit of persons from houses in cases of fires should be made in the building by-laws. 4. That the Municipal Commissioner be requested in accordance with section 464 to lay before the Corporation a draft of complete building by-laws as provided in clauses (*c*), (*d*), and (*e*) of section 461. 5. That it is necessary in the interests of public safety that old houses should be examined by municipal officers, under section 354 as frequently as possible. 6. That the Committee appointed by the Corporation on the 26th August, 1889, to consider draft building by-laws with respect to new buildings other than buildings to which the provisions of section 348 of the Act are applicable, be requested to submit at as early a date as possible their report. He did not doubt, he said, but that all would admit the importance of the subject before them. It was one which had been forced upon them very prominently and painfully of late. They had been rudely awakened from their sleep, and now he hoped they would rise to a sense of the duties and obligations they owed to that city in a matter of such vital importance. It was their duty to look to the stability of houses and the safety of their tenants. It was a duty they had to perform unaided by Government. He hoped, he said in conclusion, the Corporation would see their way to pass the resolution on such an important matter.

Dr. Balchandra seconded.

The Municipal Commissioner said he would ask Dr. Viegas instead of proposing this matter, to refer the matter to a committee.

Dr. Viegas was willing to add it as a rider.

The President pointed out Dr. Viegas had already proposed the Commissioner should be requested to report, and the only way out of the difficulty would be for some member to move an amendment.

Col. Wilson then moved that a committee be appointed to report on the points referred to above in the motion proposed by Dr. Viegas.

Mr. Fazulbhai Joomabhai Laljee seconded the amendment.

Mr. Viegas withdrew his motion, and the amendment being carried a committee was appointed.

MILCH CATTLE STABLES.

Dr. Bhalchandra, in the absence of Dr. Khory moved, "That the Commissioner be requested to report in which localities milch cattle stables are required, and to submit plans and estimates of the cost of same for inclusion in the next year's budget."

Dr. Blaney, in seconding the motion, said he did not see how the Corporation could do otherwise than accept it; for ten years ago he had brought forward that identical resolution and the Corporation had unanimously sanctioned it. But he was sorry it had never been carried out after the first two years. It was notorious the milch cattle stables were not improving in Bombay; in fact he thought they were getting worse. Then again they would not be losing, but getting a revenue out of them.

The Municipal Commissioner said he would report on this subject with as little delay as possible. He would have submitted them, only he was getting the plans modified in order that the buildings might be built cheaper.

The resolution was carried unanimously, and the Corporation adjourned.

THE EAST INDIAN COMMUNITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of to-day, while referring to the good work done by the Bombay East Indian Association, as shown in its first report just issued, you comment on the inappropriateness of the designation of "East Indian," which has been adopted by the community, which were formerly known as "Bombay Portuguese." The latter designation having led to confusion with a race, who owe allegiance to Portugal, was discarded, and after much deliberation and discussion among the leading members of the community the designation of "East Indian" was assumed as being the most appropriate of all those suggested. It is clear that the term "Portuguese" would not be appropriate, since it would indicate that the members of the community were foreigners and not British subjects. "Native Catholics" and "Native Christians" would again draw no line of demarcation between the two communities. All things considered, it was resolved to adopt a designation, which is at present held by no other community in this Presidency, and by which other communities on the same footing in Madras and Bengal are known. You make out that "Eurasians" and "East Indians" are synonymous terms. It may have been so in the time from which you quote your authority, but I doubt very much if those now known as Eurasians would receive with open arms as their brethren the communities who go under the name of "East Indians"; and even Government themselves no longer refer to the Eurasians as East Indians. The expression they use is always "Europeans and Eurasians" in referring to those classes. It seems to me, therefore, that on the analogy of the practice followed in our sister Presidencies, the adoption of the designation of "East Indian" is peculiarly adapted to the community formerly known as "Bombay Portuguese." The change would also help to show Government how many of such race there are in the Presidencies of India. Lastly, as regards your remark that some members of the community have fought shy of the Association because of its name, allow me to inform you that the number of such members is infinitesimally small, perhaps not even one-hundredth part of the whole community. The Association is recognised and supported by the whole educated portion of the community. It must, however, be remembered that the few who have kept aloof are members who rejoice in the name of *Portuguese*, and will not be known by any other name. They have their own ends to serve, and they are closely allied to the Padroado, and consequently to the Goanese. Having shown above that the designation of "Portuguese" is a misnomer, I will not encroach on your space further by enlarging on a subject which has been fully threshed out in all its bearings, and has on each occasion led to the one conclusion that the designation adopted is the most appropriate one. The Association will, no doubt, be happy if any one ventures to act on your suggestion and propose a more suitable designation. It may interest you to know that the late lamented Archbishop Porter saw no more satisfactory way of solving the problem.—Yours, &c.,

August 4. AN EAST INDIAN.

OPENING SERVICES OF THE COLABA SCHOOL CHAPEL.

THE Colaba Wesleyan Methodist School Chapel was formally opened on Sunday by the Rev. A. Fentman, chairman of the district, who preached in the morning to a large congregation, and in the evening to a crowded audience of people. In the morning the reverend gentleman preached from Ps. 122-1, dwelling on the gladness of a thankful heart, and the way in which it manifested itself. And in the evening from Malachi 1, last verse, inculcating a whole-souled consecration of heart life service and goods to God. At 8 o'clock Colonel F. W. Major conducted a fairly attended evangelistic service, designed specially for the benefit of sailors and soldiers. In his address he dwelt on the dedication of Solomon's temple, and how much more than he, we might expect God's presence and blessing. The fine weather, threatened once or twice during the day, kept fairly fine, which materially increased the attendance, which, however, would doubtless have been larger still, but for the dark clouds which now and again grew big. The singing went remarkably well, and judged by Sunday's experience, the acoustic properties of the building are all that could be desired. Including sums promised at the services, the receipts amounted to nearly Rs. 600. Last evening a thanksgiving tea and public meeting were held in continuation of the opening services. At 8 o'clock Mr. David Gostling occupied the chair and Mr. S. Tomlinson was one of the speakers. The general exclamation is, how soon the building has been raised, which is certainly notable. Manifestly such an energetic and enterprising church deserves encouragement.

BRITISH INTERESTS IN ZANZIBAR.

THE following letter by Mr. Grattan Geary on the above subject appears in the *Standard* to hand by yesterday's Mail:—

Sir,—While the mercantile community of Western India, by whom the valuable Indo-British Zanzibar trade has been built up, is well pleased with the establishment of the British Protectorate over that island, there is a feeling of dismay at the cession of the sovereignty of the adjacent mainland to Germany. If this contemplated cession be effected without making due provision for the right of British subjects to trade as hitherto with the mainland, the valuable Zanzibar trade of two millions sterling per annum will be eventually annihilated by a line of German Custom-houses.

The trade of Zanzibar derives its volume and its value from the fact that Zanzibar has been hitherto the emporium and warehouse whence the long stretch of Continental coast was supplied with English and Indian goods, in exchange for the products of the African interior. The handing over of the administration of the coast line in question to the East African Company has inflicted heavy losses upon the Indian traders, whose head-quarters were at Zanzibar, with stations at the five ports on the mainland. The cession of the sovereignty of the coast line, carrying with it that of the "hinterland" as far as Lake Tanganyika, will complete the ruin of that large trade, unless it be stipulated that British subjects and British merchandise shall enjoy the same freedom from duties in that territory as is provided for the subjects of both Powers in the region between the Nyassa and Tanganyika Lakes and the Congo State. Without such provision, the German Custom-houses will close this part of Africa to British subjects. Herr G. Rolphs and Herr Vohsen, who understand the situation perfectly, concur in declaring that "Zanzibar has no existence once the German traders take up their position on the mainland." Indeed, already the Indian settlers are beginning to leave Zanzibar. Henceforth, boasts Herr Rolphs, "there will be no transhipment of goods at Zanzibar, and no more double freighting. We only need to select harbour sites on the mainland, whence we can export and import without the medium of a depot or emporium at Zanzibar. Our merchants must cross over from the island to the mainland, and trade direct with the interior. The island of Zanzibar must no longer have an existence for us." Herr Rolphs does not say that German Custom-houses will keep out competing merchandise: *cela va sans dire*. But he says truly that "the new German territory will extend from Lakes Tanganyika, Victoria, and the Nyassa on the one side, to the Indian Ocean on the other, and that all the coast (to a point far north of the island of Zanzibar) has become German, so that we have every reason to be content with what the Anglo-German Agreement gives us."

What is urgently required is that the principle which has been accepted in regard to the territory north of Stevenson's Road should be applied to the territory which we now undertake to persuade our protected, but still independent, ally, the Sultan of Zanzibar, to cede to Germany. If free trade with the ceded territory be not guaranteed, the island of Zanzibar will cease to be a centre of Indian and British trade in African waters. It should be fully realised that Zanzibar has owed its usefulness hitherto to the fact that it was the most convenient emporium for the supply of British merchandise to the very territories now to be given over to the Germans. This great and expanding trade is threatened with annihilation.

Charing-cross hotel July 14.

SIR RAYMOND WEST ON HIGHER EDUCATION.

AT Poona on Saturday a meeting of the Council of the Deccan Association for the promotion of higher education among the Marathas was held, when the Hon. Sir Raymond West delivered an address, which is thus reported in the local *Observer*:—

I can assure you there is no occasion on which I feel more interested or experience greater happiness than in coming forward most heartily to take part in such a proceeding as the present, and encourage what has hitherto been regarded as a backward class. No doubt it is often said with some degree of truth that you must not limit your sympathies to particular classes. In this country, where the caste system prevails, and a broad severance of community exists between them, it is a disadvantage that we must be careful, as a rule, to keep clear of. We must recognize this fact, but we must also recollect that the Almighty does select certain classes for carrying out the work which Providence requires. This division of labour manifests itself in all the fields of science, art, and literature. Therefore, if the Maratha devotes himself to that for which he is specially adapted, we may confidently anticipate that a good result will probably follow. From his special preparation for it.

A certain limitation of sympathy in the beginning of any great movement is perhaps essential to ultimate success, and if we look into human nature we find that in any project in which you wish to enlist the sympathies of mankind you must commence with your brothers, sisters, fathers and mothers, before you reach the sympathies of the mass. Therefore, it is perfectly true that to cultivate the spirit by which you can succeed in any great undertaking you ought to begin first in your own families, and your energy will surely spread itself like a wave in the water and become a civilising factor of the whole community to which you belong. I was not acquainted with the precise constitution of the committee—council I believe is the term for it—but it is perfectly evident from what we have read and what has been done that they manage to do much good on small means. Generally one reads deplorable statements in an institution of this kind in regard to finances, but we must congratulate the Society upon having a considerable balance in hand. That is a most satisfactory position to be in contracted with other societies which are, unfortunately, usually in a state of insolvency. There is something, I take it, of the Marathi energy and character in this result. I remember some years ago that a gentleman, a friend of mine, said the people of this country who were likely to succeed best in mercantile pursuits, and eventually become the chief race in India, were the Marathas. Now this was the opinion of a man who had travelled far and learned much of the country. I hope the Marathis will be led to realize this—let us call it a vision or dream—and that it will indeed prove a prophecy of the great future in store for them. In all efforts of this kind they should be immensely encouraged by such an institution as the one I am here addressing, and all who are interested in the people's well-being ought no doubt to lend a helping hand.

Nothing can be more encouraging than the good example set by H. H. the Gaikwar, and I am sure that nothing will redound more to his honor and good name than that he has, in so many ways, given a helping hand to those who really needed it, and given intellectual employment in the way of benefits to the class and race to which he belongs. These are the real satisfactions of later life, and there is nothing, if I can speak from experience, which gives one so much tranquil pleasure. It may not be much, we have done, it may only be in the way of solving a problem, or teaching a scientific truth; but these things small as they appear give you a satisfaction that you cannot derive from any other source. For those who need encouragement of this kind in the work of institutions, such as we are celebrating, the successful results which have been obtained are most encouraging. A gentleman comes out first in Matriculation, another succeeds in Engineering, and another in Medicine, and another to the utmost satisfaction of all has proved his gratitude to the institution by becoming a benefactor in his turn. This is the interchange of benefits which holds society together and bears the best augury for the future. I trust that those students who may be said to be lost to sight though to memory dear, will in their turn come forward by and by and contribute something to the welfare of the Institution, and they will without doubt derive still greater benefit from it. I hope that the Institution will not limit itself to the attainment of literature alone, but will endeavour to bring the Marathi energy into that field of literature bearing on the sciences and the practical problems of life. We all know that this is an age in which distinction in any field of active employment can only be attained by bringing in energy and greater intelligence to bear on the difficult processes of manufactures and the arts; and I believe there is an enormous field open to the student of science in that way. I have no doubt that the commercial and manufacturing industries of this country will receive an enormous impetus and development. This field is best suited to the Marathas, and I look forward to the time when the principal Engineers of this country will in all probability be men who have sprung from the Maratha race, and the Brahmins, we may be sure, will be the last of all to envy the entry of another set of men by this door into their class. We must also look to the great benefit that society derives from an extended variety of instructed classes. We know that in the actual history of human development the stand point of to-day becomes to-morrow a wrong standpoint. We know that in the course of things there is a perpetual movement in the ways and affairs of men, and therefore we must move forward. But beyond that if we are to reap all the benefits, which human sagacity is capable of deriving from progress, we must also take advantage of all the opportunities which may spring up by the accession into the community of any different class of people. It may be that the Brahminical intellect is not fitted for particular kind of enterprise. Even as we find in Europe the Germans are fitted for one thing, the French for another, the Italians for another, and without these various nationalities of the human race we should never have made any progress in some important departments. So also in this country I believe that genius is not confined to any one part or particular class. In the ancient Roman days we have read that in the decline of the Empire, men from Gaul and Spain, to say nothing of the philosophy imported from Greece, carried on the thought and energy of the Latin race and became foremost race in the intellectual. These races received an inspiration by contact with the Romans. Mankind must always feel it a source of great satisfaction and congratulation when any race is brought forward into the field of intellectual development; because we know that in the long run the whole of mankind will benefit by the development of one part or class. I cannot but think that there will arise in this country entirely new intellectual activities by the contact of India with England. India has an enormous background of civilization behind her, it seemed exhausted, but in the mean time she has come forward by contact with the west. The whole view of society may be altered by this very contact. Then in the course of ages we have come to this in the present day that every man looks upon himself as being in some degree the equal of any other; it is each one for himself and devil take the hindmost. (Laughter). But there is no doubt that this is a very imperfect idea of human society. We must in the future come to recognise that not only men have equal rights of activity in the world; we have also to recognise that there are also ineradicable distinctions which have to be met with generous beneficence. Now this society whose cause is before us to-day is one which is engaged in that kind of work, and I cannot imagine anything more beneficial and more likely to be attended with success in the future if it is carried out on the lines on which it was started. It demands and must receive earnest sympathy, and I trust it will receive it not only from the princes and wealthy natives, but also a certain degree of aid from those who belong to my own race, in spite of the other obligations attaching to them. Faith and love are the two great factors in human life; and this institution must be regarded as an embodiment of these two. The council in this institution show they have great faith and love, and, I standing here, ask who can refuse to join in the work and to assist it? (Applause.)

Sir Raymond West at the conclusion of his speech announced that he would give a scholarship of the value of Rs 72 per annum to the Association. The said scholarship to exist so long as the donor should remain in India.

THE Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Rounsevelle Wildman as Consul at Singapore for the United States of America.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it WILL POSITIVELY RESTORE IN EVERY CASE GREY OR WHITE HAIR to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "RESTORERS." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co.' Limited, Farringdon-Road, London, England

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 19TH JULY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Assam, Commander W. J. Webber, with the English mails of the 29th July, arrived in harbour at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mrs Buckle	Mr Hand
Miss Allen	Captain Sandbach
Rev and Mrs J Smith and infant	Mr C Smith
	Mr E H Harper
Miss Nugent	Surgn W B Lushman
Miss Gordon	Mr J O Jordon
Mr, Mrs and 3 Misses Hooper	Mr Abbott
Mr and Mrs Le Marchand	Mr Simpson

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr Brownlow	Major Sir G Larpent
Mr Trafford	Mr Hamilton
Mr Rivett-Carnac	Capt McLeod
Major Vincent	Mr and Mrs Hutchinson
Mr Hynes	Mr Brownrigg
Col Clarke Kennedy	Mr Norton
Mr and Mrs Robinson	Mr Young
Mr Wilson	Mr Hood

FROM PORT SAID.—Dr Daly.

FROM ADEN.

Asst Surgn Pacha and family Mr J Kerr

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, JULY 18.

THE proceedings in Parliament during the week have been but mildly interesting. The attendance of members has been small, and the House has been engaged clearing off business arrears before adjourning for the holidays. On Monday, replying to a question concerning the postmen's strike, Mr. Smith said he thought it would be a bad precedent to encourage public servants to look to the House of Commons for inquiry as to grievances, and deprecated the appointment of a Committee on the subject. The House went into Committee on the Irish Estimates, and several important votes after considerable discussion were passed. Progress having been reported at the usual hour, it was agreed on the motion of Mr. Jackson that the order for the Committee stage of the Purchase of Land and Congested Districts (Ireland) Bill be discharged, and the bill withdrawn. The Tithe Rent Charge Recovery and Redemption Bill was also withdrawn, the Opposition cheering the announcement of the fact. On Tuesday the House resumed consideration of the Irish votes. An animated debate took place on the vote of £50,521 for criminal prosecutions and law charges in Ireland, in the course of which Mr. Balfour and the Attorney-General for Ireland replied to sundry animadversions of the Irish members on the administration of justice. The vote was ultimately carried.

A discussion arose on Wednesday over a vote of £80,099 to complete the requirements for salaries and expenses of the Supreme Court of Judicature and other legal departments in Ireland not charged to the Consolidated Fund. Mr. Donald Crawford moved the reduction of the vote by £50,000, alleging that the establishment charges of the Supreme Court in Ireland cost a fourth of those in England, and nearly four times those of Scotland. Mr. Balfour, in the course of his reply to Mr. Crawford's remarks, stated that the number of judges in Ireland was greater in proportion to the population than in England or Scotland. The vote was at length agreed to. The Bankruptcy (Scotland) Bill and several other measures were withdrawn.

The final meeting of the Parliamentary Procedure Committee was held on Monday, when Mr. Balfour's draft report was taken up and considered clause by clause. No fewer than ten divisions took place, the voting proceeding on strictly party lines, and the numbers being 11 to 8. Mr. Gladstone was not present at the sitting of the Committee, and the motion standing in his name setting forth that the change suggested by the Government ought not to be carried into effect without general concurrence, was proposed by Mr. John Morley. One of the London press agencies states that it is officially informed that nothing will be done this session to give effect to the report, but that Ministers will move the new Standing Order next session.

The Chief Secretary for Ireland was on Wednesday the chief guest at dinner of the Company of Grocers of London. Replying to the toast of her Majesty's Ministers, Mr. Balfour made reference to what was called the recent crisis, and the prophecies of the Separatist party, and, in particular, of Sir William Harcourt. In his opinion the day was still far distant when the Separatist party hoped to return to power. That party hoped to acquire power by giving pledges which it was impossible to fulfil; and if Sir William Harcourt took office to-morrow he would be in the position of a man who undertook to liquidate liabilities when he had no assets. The Union, Mr. Balfour declared, would be in no danger whatever might happen.

With befitting ceremonial the new camp at Bisley of the National Rifle Association was inaugurated last Saturday by the Prince and Princess of Wales in presence of a distinguished and representative assemblage. The first shot was fired by the Princess, who made a bull's-eye. The shooting on Bisley Common commenced on Monday forenoon. Volunteers speak well of the new grounds. Good shooting weather has been experienced, and remarkably high scoring made. Corporal Sallery, 1st Berks, was first in the Alexandra competition. The *Daily Graphic* prizeman is Major Williamson, 1st Oxford. A thunderstorm of unusual severity was experienced at Bisley on Thursday, and in the course of forty minutes the rain guage recorded a fall of no less than two and a quarter inches. Fortunately, the shooting in the first stage of the Queen's Prize was concluded before this unfavourable change in the weather occurred, and the superior scoring of the two previous days was well maintained. Three competitors have tried for the bronze medal with scores of 98.

Mr. H. M. Stanely and Miss Dorothy Tennant were married in Westminster Abbey last Saturday afternoon, in presence of a large and fashionable gathering. Mr. Stanely was so weak that he had to remain seated during the latter portion of the ceremony. The bride was given away by her brother. Wreaths were placed on the tomb of Livingstone by Mr. Stanley and his bride.

A Select Committee of the House of Commons on British and Foreign Spirits is receiving evidence for the purpose of determining whether, on grounds of public health, it is desirable that certain classes of spirits, British and foreign, should be kept in bond for a definite period before they are allowed to pass into consumption, and to inquire into the system of blending British and foreign spirits in or out of bond, and into the propriety of applying the Sale of Foods and Drugs Act and the Merchandise Marks Act to the case of British and foreign spirits and the mixtures of British and foreign spirits, and also into the "sale of ether as an intoxicant."

The periodical report on the condition of the skilled labour market issued by the Board of Trade is of a very favourable character. Fewer workmen are reported as unemployed than of late. There is a diminution in the number of labour disputes, and the general condition of trade is held to be good.

Mr. John Adam Norrie, who was dux of George Watson's College in 1887, and has since had a distinguished scholastic career, heads the list of the first forty-five who have gained places in the recent open competition for the Indian Civil Service.

The wintry weather on the Continent has this week been followed by intense heat. The melting snow has flooded the rivers, and the Danube is now coming down in alarming volume. Serious floods, the result of heavy rains, are reported from Austria and Italy.

It is announced from King's Mills, Ohio, that a goods train with sixteen tons of powder caught fire and blew up. The flames spread to an adjacent factory, causing a terrific explosion and destruction of the premises. Ten persons were killed and thirty injured, among the victims being several women.

A cyclone of almost disastrous character has passed over the town of St. Paul, Minnesota. Numerous buildings were demolished, and the loss of life is over a hundred.

While President Carnot was returning from the annual review on Monday at Longchampe, a man in the crowd fired a pistol in the air. He was at once arrested. The pistol was loaded with blank cartridge.

OBITUARY.—Mr. A. R. Grant, late Bo. C.S.; Sir Henry Connor; Gen. E. S. Claremont, C. B.; Commander W. T. Bourke; Mr. W. K. Parker, F. R. S.; Mr. David Pugh, M.P.; Mr. John Ralfs; Mr. Geo. Norman; Mr. John Clayton; Gen. Fremont; Gen. Baron von Gasteiger; Gottfried Keller.

Truth says the "Empress Frederick would become a powerful factor at Court if she remained long in England. During the last three weeks her influence has been successfully exerted with the Queen to induce her Majesty to allow the Guards' band to play on the East Terrace at Windsor Castle on Sunday afternoons, and she has also obtained the Queen's permission for Princess Beatrice to make a lengthy tour abroad. The Queen had always indignantly refused to allow the band to play on the East Terrace, where no music had been heard since 1861 until the other day; and Princess Beatrice's annual attempts to obtain leave of absence for an expedition through Switzerland had invariably failed; but the Empress Frederick succeeded in both cases, and some people now predict that if the Empress should happen to come over next year about Whitsuntide, she will be able to get the Queen to patronise Ascot races."

MR. MACLEAN AND THE *ECONOMIST*.

MR. J. M. MACLEAN, M. P., has addressed the following letter to the *Economist*:—

The leading article in last Saturday's *Economist*, charging me with having misled the House of Commons by quoting figures from the *Financial News* to show the remunerative character of a large proportion of joint-stock concerns, is so singularly unfair to me, that I must claim from your courtesy the privilege to say a few words in reply.

I only referred to the statistics in question for the purpose of pointing out to hon. members, who had been declaiming against the whole system of commercial undertakings conducted under the law of limited liability, that there was a great deal to be said on the other side. I did not pretend for a moment, and I do not think anyone in the House understood me to do so, that all companies were as flourishing as those named in the list given by the *Financial News*. I simply contended that the figures were important evidence so far as they went, and that it was no argument to jeer at them. But I by no means relied upon them exclusively. On the contrary, I went on to say, that if the authority of a City paper was supposed to be tainted, I would call a witness whose impartiality could not be disputed, namely, Mr. Robert Giffen, who, in one of his essays on finance, gets at the amount of capital invested in paying companies in 1885 by calculating it at so many year's purchase of the profits on which income-tax was paid in that year. Perhaps you may be able to find room for the passage of my speech relating to this part of the subject.

It was not my business to make out a case for Mr. Warmington's Bill by giving a list of companies that had failed, and showing in how many instances this failure was due to the *laches* of directors in putting forth misleading prospectuses. But I would respectfully submit to you the question whether this was not Mr. Warmington's business; whether, before introducing a legislative proposal of a novel and drastic character, which, in the opinion of the best judges, will strike a serious blow at the progress of joint-stock enterprise, the Member in charge of the Bill was not bound to prepare a statement of grievances suffered by shareholders for which under the existing law no remedy could be found. But you may search through the debates in vain for a scintilla of evidence of this kind. In favour of the Bill there was nothing but idle declamation and impassioned appeals to prejudice. A legislative change of the most momentous kind—a change which will make the liability of a director to any blackmailing shareholder for a mere inadvertence, involving no moral guilt, unlimited in point of time as well as in point of fortune, so that the whole of the property bequeathed by a director to his family may be seized years after he is dead. This monstrous project of law, I say, was adopted by a House of Commons which has lost touch of commercial opinion as carelessly, and with as little regard for reason and common sense, as if directors did not deserve the consideration which is usually granted by the Legislature to the vilest criminals.—

To this the Editor of the *Economist* appends the following footnote:—

If Mr. Maclean had told the House that the statistics he quoted were deliberately garbled statistics, it would not have been necessary for us to show their real character. We do not agree with his description of the Bill, under which liability would attach to a director only for fraud or culpable negligence, and his contention that only the handful of Members who voted against the third reading of the Bill are in touch with commercial opinion is about as grotesque as it is arrogant.

INDIAN PUBLIC COMPANIES.

INDIAN AND GENERAL INVESTMENT TRUST (LIMITED).

AN extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders in this company was held at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, on July 14, to amend the articles of the company in the direction of ceasing to publish a list of the company's securities with the annual report. Mr. H. S. King, M. P., who presided, said that the view adopted by the directors had the sanction of the great majority of the shareholders. If they made some poor investments, there could be no possible good in letting everybody know it. He moved "that article 141 of the company's articles of association be amended by striking out therefrom the words, 'together with a list of the securities held by the company.'" This was seconded by Mr. F. A. Hankey, M. P., and carried.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAYS.

The report of the South Indian Railway Company for the two half-years ended June 30 and Dec. 31, 1889, shows that the total expenditure on capital account to Dec. 31, exclusive of stores and suspense accounts, amounted to £4,404,396, being at the rate of £6,735 per mile, including the cost of rolling stock, which amounted to £651,370, or £996 per mile of railway. The net capital expenditure during the year was £23,317. The total earnings for the year amounted to £544,797, and the working expenses to £383,018 or 70·30 per cent., as compared with 69·16 per cent., leaving a net profit of £161,779, equal to a return on the total capital expended to Dec. 31, 1889—£4,404,396—of £3 13s. 6d. per cent. In their last report the directors stated that in anticipation of the purchase by the State of the existing South Indian Railway on Dec. 31, 1890, and with the view to utilising existing statutory powers, proposals had been made that the company should be continued after that date for the purpose of working the railway now open and the lines under construction, an aggregate length of 1,100 miles. As explained to the shareholders in the circular dated May 2, legal difficulties in the adoption of this course had been encountered, and in consequence it had been determined, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, to form a new company under the Limited Liability Acts, which should enter into a contact with the State for the purpose in question, upon terms the general purport of which was set forth in the circular referred to. It is intended to offer to the shareholders of the South Indian Railway Company their pro rata proportion of shares in the new company, and to give a preferential right of subscription for shares not so taken up to those who may desire a larger number before any unallotted balance is offered for subscription to the public. Under the provisions of that contract the purchase price of the railway and works of the company has been fixed at £4,197,556, being the amount of the value of all the guaranteed stocks of the company calculated according to their mean market value in London during the three years immediately preceding March 1, 1890.

PERSIAN BANK MINING RIGHTS CORPORATION.

Sir Lepel Griffin, presiding on July 14 at a formal general meeting of the shareholdere in this company, which was held at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, said at present they knew little of the property they had taken over; but he believed the prospects were exceedingly good, and the property, so far as it had been investigated, promised excellent results. They had taken over the whole of the mining rights in Persia, and the Shah was endeavouring in every way to carry out his obligations. It was well known that the mineral wealth of Persia was enormous, and they anticipated successful results from the production and development of petroleum, coal, copper, lead, and iron, and other marketable commodities.

EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The report of the Eastern Telegraph Company (Limited) for the half year ended March 31 states that the revenue amounted to £424,023, from which are deducted £98,477 for the ordinary expenses, and £47,520 for expenditure relating to repairs, renewals of cables, &c. After providing £2,943 for income-tax, there remains £275,082, to which is added £61,151 brought forward. The interest on debentures and debenture stock, the dividend on preference shares, and an interim dividend of 1½ per cent. on the ordinary shares absorbed £98,748, leaving £237,484, from which £125,000 has been carried to general reserve. The directors recommend a final dividend for the year ended March 31 of 2s. 6d. per share and a bonus of 3s. per share, amounting together to £1,10,000, both payable on the 18th inst., tax free, and making, with the three previous payments on account, a total distribution of 13s. per share, or 6½ per cent. for the year on the ordinary shares. A balance of £2,484 will be carried forward. The revenue includes £74,337 dividend and bonus for the half-year upon the company's investments in the Eastern and South African, the Black Sea, the Direct Spanish, and the African Direct Telegraph Companies.

At the meeting held yesterday at Winchester House, over which Sir John Pender presided, the report was adopted and the dividend and bonus recommended declared. Mr. Clarkson criticised the action of the directors in laying so many cables. On the motion of Mr. James Gibb, seconded by Mr. John Newton, and supported by Dr. Waller, a vote expressing sincere condolence with the chairman on account of his recent domestic bereavement was passed.

BURMA RUBY MINES.

The second ordinary general meeting of this Company was held at the Cannon-street Hotel on July 16. Sir Lepel H. Griffin (chairman) said that the directors adhered to the statements in the prospectus, and believed that the representations of the Indian Government would prove to be accurate. It was the intention of the board to approach the Indian Government, and to ask them not to charge the company the rent until they were actually finding rubies. The wealth of the property was certainly proved to be great by the fact that the native diggers were ready to pay and did pay the company for the right to dig 25 rupees per man per month. The report was adopted.

INDIA IN PARLIAME

INDIAN AND COLONIAL POSTAGE RA

IN the House of Commons on Friday, Ju
reply to Mr. J. M. Cameron, who asked wh
reduction in the above rates would take effect,
Chancellor of the Exchequer said he was inform
that the majority of the Australian colonies h
agreed to the reduction, while New Zealand and Cape
Colony had given their assent, subject to certain
conditions. Some important points had been raised
by the Indian Government, which were still under
consideration. It was impossible to say when the
negotiations would be finally arranged, and a dat e
fixed when the reduction would take effect.

MEMORANDUM ON THE INDIAN BUDGET.

Mr. Bradlaugh asked the Under-Secretary of State for India the same day, having regard to the fact that his explanatory memorandum on the Indian Budget was last year issued on May 15, whether he would state the cause of the delay this session in the issue of such memorandum; and when would it be circulated to members. Sir J. Gorst: The memorandum referred to is a personal statement of the Under-Secretary, issued for the last year or two for the purpose of shortening his speech on the Budget. It was issued early last year, because an early discussion of the Budget was expected. It will be circulated this year a few days before the Committee on the Indian Budget is taken. Mr. Bradlaugh:

E UNCOVENANTED SERVICE COMMITTEE.

Committee of the House of Commons appointed ort upon the alleged grievances of the Uncoven- Civil Servants of India, arising from the change e relative value of gold and silver money and leave and pension rules, met again on Tuesday y 15), Sir John Gorst being in the chair. The her members present were Lord Baring, Mr. Bristowe, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Howarth, Mr. Kin-, and Sir Wm. Plowden.

Mr. Read, of the firm of Read and Cripps, of Westminster, who have been acting as solicitors for the civil engineers attached to the Public Works Department, was the first witness. In reply to the chairman, he said that the contention of the engineers who joined the Public Works Department under the 1859-72 prospectuses was that there were in those prospectuses certain inducements to take service which were expressed in a certain way, and it was on the faith of them that they took service. Their complaint now is that, although those inducements were in many cases quoted absolutely in sterling, and in other cases were quoted in such a way as to be misleading if they were intended to come under any rule involving less than 2s. to the rupee, they are now put under rules which involve their accepting the lower price of the rupee, and which is a material alteration in the consideration put forward to them in the prospectus.

The chairman: In what particular does the case of the engineers differ from the case of any other officers that have already been submitted to us in which the amount in rupees is spoken of as being equivalent to an amount in sterling at 2s. to the rupee? —Witness: It is submitted that it very materially differs, for this reason: We say that the despatch of 1869 is the outcome of the agitation which was commenced immediately upon the operation of these prospectuses having been realised, and we say that the despatch absolutely precludes anybody from thinking that the prospectuses were intended to be the only documents upon which these officers should rely.

The chairman: Then do I understand you to say that the case of the engineers differs from that of other officers, not on account of the inducements contained in the prospectuses, but in the despatch of October, 1869, which gives them an additional, an independent, and separate guarantee?—Witness: That would apply to some engineers, but there are engineers who, as I should contend from their documents alone, would stand in a better position than the gentlemen you indicate. But in the first instance, I would put the case of the engineers as a body, and not considering them under the various prospectuses which held out inducements for them to take service. All the engineers were induced to take service in the Department by the offer of sterling and that consideration has been materially altered by the rules which have since been imported. One of the greatest complaints that the engineers have is that, being made subject to this fluctuation of the rupee, they are put upon an unequal footing with those officers of the Royal Engineers who are employed in the Department upon the same duties. I should refer with very great confidence to the despatches which express the opinion that this difference is very detrimental to the Service. The first point about this fluctuation of the rupee is that the engineer subject to it has no sure pension to look forward to, but only one which varies according to the value of the rupee. That being so, it is found that it blocks promotion in the Department. Engineers do not retire in the same way, and, in consequence, there is a very great block in promotion, and that is one of their grievances arising out of this depreciation of silver money. Then it also very considerably varies the consideration which was offered as an inducement to them to take service, because certain rates of promotion were held out, and those rates are not anything like the rates actually in operation.

The chairman: I am afraid that the question of promotion is one which is hardly within the competence of the Committee. So far as promotion is stopped by the fluctuation of the rupee, I think that is a matter within the jurisdiction of the Committee; but any grievance which arises merely from the non-fulfilment of the promises in the prospectuses as to promotion is scarcely one which the Committee is competent to consider.—Witness: What I want to put before the Committee is this, that the fact that the promotion which was offered has not been realised is to be referred to a very large extent to the depreciation of the rupee.

The chairman: Any consideration of that fact is quite within our competence.—Witness: And that in so doing it has materially varied the considerations which were put forward to them as inducements to join the Service. Of course, I cannot put it any higher than that. I would like to direct the attention of the Committee very closely to the opinion which is expressed with reference to this block of promotion, which I say arises from the depreciation of the rupee, by Sir Theodore Hope in his minute added to the report of the Finance Committee of 1887. He says a block in promotion was established which is most injurious in two ways—(*a*) the reasonable expectations of qualified men are unfulfilled in a very marked degree; and (*b*) prolonged service in positions of inferior responsibility actually renders a man less competent for the exercise of higher authority. That the block still gets worse will be found by reference to a letter dated October, 1887, from the Government of India to the local government, which says that year by year the ages have been increasing of men promoted in the Service.

The chairman: I think you have brought in the question of promotion with great ingenuity, but really it is not within the province of this Committee.—Witness: Well, if you relieve us from the effect of the depreciation of the rupee, it is to be hoped that promotion will follow. The next question which arises in the case is that of the leave allowances. That is a very important question to the engineer, because it is essential that he should be able to come home to recruit his health. We say, first of all, that sufficient leave is not allowed to count for pension; and secondly, that the period of leave is inadequate. Certain classes of engineers by various rules—Classes 1, 2, 5, and 6—are allowed to count for pension, two years' furlough in twenty years' continuous Indian service, three years in twenty-five, and four years in thirty. Class 3 counts no furlough as service for pension. Class 4 counts no furlough as service for pension. Class 7 counts as class 1, and one year's training in England in addition. I should like to impress upon the Committee this difference between the classes. Europeans largely go into the Service from the Indian Colleges. The majority of them are, I think, domiciled Englishmen. They fulfil in the Service exactly the same duties as the men under the standing covenants with men from Cooper's Hill, and yet they are not allowed to take any leave to count as time of service. With regard to class 7, they have a small special regulation which enables them to count one year's training in England as a year for pension. This, again, seems to be a very material departure from the promises made in 1869 because the allowances which are made with respect to leave are part of the emoluments which the despatch of 1869 says shall be equal, as we contend, to the Royal Engineers and Civil Engineers of the Department. Notwithstanding the fact that in 1881 the Government of India proposed that all Europeans be admitted to the better furlough rules, many of these officers cannot take any furlough whatever without forfeiting part of their pension under the rule requiring every officer to vacate his appointment at fifty-five years of age.

The chairman: What furlough is allowed to the Royal Engineers?—Witness: They are allowed to count three years on the whole service, also one year of instruction at home as captains; to furlough to the amount of four years in twenty years of total service, five years in twenty-five of total service, and six years in thirty years of total service to count for Indian pension. The Government has on more than one occasion directed that all engineers should be brought under the same furlough rules. Unfortunately that is not the case, and it presses very hardly on gentlemen of good birth and education who have gone into the Department from Indian Colleges, and now find themselves unable to come home without having the time deducted from their pension. With regard to the payment of pensions, the claim there is no more in this respect than in any other way. It is quite clear from the inducements in prospectuses and advertisements that down to a certain date both Cooper's Hill men and all Stanley Engineers are entitled to furlough in sterling, and not subject to the fluctuation of the rupee. Here again the Civil Engineers find themselves at a very great disadvantage as compared with the Royal Engineers, although they have quite as arduous duties to perform, and evidence will be given that they are sent across the frontier, and are often under fire.

Mr. King: At what rate are the Stanley Engineers paid?—Witness: The Stanley Engineer takes his furlough allowance at the current rate of exchange, at the rate fixed for all transactions between the two treasuries.

Mr. King: And how are those officers paid who are nominated by the Secretary of State—for instance class 2?—Witness: It depends whether they are appointed in England or India. Speaking generally, the English appointed engineer comes under the better rules, and the Indian appointed engineer, whether he is paid in England or not, does not come within those rules. He is, in fact, in this anomalous position, that he is entitled under the despatches to the better pension rules, but he cannot get the benefit of those rules because he is under the worst furlough rules. The whole of the classes, with the exception of engineers appointed from Cooper's Hill from 1870 to 1874, draw subject to the fluctuation of the rupee, which exception was specially granted to the 1874 men upon the terms of their prospectuses. We submit that in the two cases the terms were exactly the same, although in fact the Cooper's Hill men draw at 2s. to the rupee, whereas the Stanley Engineers draw at the current rate of exchange.

Mr. King: Do the 1874 men come under the head of "Covenanted Servants."?—Witness: No, they have no covenants; they are appointed directly from Cooper's Hill under the regulations of the Secretary of State. Now I go to another part of the case. Special provision was made in the pension code of 1864 for the payment of uncovenanted pensions in England in the same manner as the pensions of covenanted and military officers had been previously paid. These pensions were ordered to be paid at the official rate which had never varied from 2s. since it was first instituted more than thirty years previously, and the pensions continued for years to be paid at the 2s. rate. I should ask that certain despatches be produced in which I believe it will be found that all the clauses dealing with payments of pensions take all pensions as £500 and not as 5,000 rupees. In the year 1884, improvements were introduced in favour of three certain classes, and the following privileges were accorded to Civil Engineers of the Public Works Department trained in Europe and telegraph officers of the same description. (1) The right of claiming pensions up to Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 5,000 respectively, on completion of twenty and twenty-five years' service. (2) Additional pensions of Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000 respectively over the above maximum limits for three years' service as Superintending and Chief Engineer respectively. (3) The right of counting the following periods of furlough as pensionable service:—2 years in 20 years' service; 3 years in 25 years' service; 4 years in 30 years' service; 5 years in 35 years' service. There are only certain classes who are admitted to these rules.

The chairman: At the time these new rules of 1884 were made was the depreciation of the rupee taken into consideration as one of the grounds on which those new rules were made?—Witness: As to that I am not prepared to give direct evidence, but I shall give you evidence as to the officers who joined under those rules, and as to what they considered they were to be paid. Here I should ask the Committee to remember again that there are a great many officers in this department who although admitted under those rules cannot get the benefit of them because they are not allowed to count furlough for pension.

The chairman: What I understand you is that they must choose to come under one set of rules; they cannot claim partly under one and partly under another? —Witness: That is all.

The chairman: The men are obliged to elect between one set of rules and another, they are not allowed to claim partly under one and partly under another.

Mr. King: Certain classes were entitled only to the more favourable pension rules, and not to the more favourable leave rules.—Witness: That is so. It is not a question of election at all, as I understand it. I cannot say, "Now I will take my pension under the better rules, and my leave under the other," or vice versâ.

The chairman: All must take as pension and as leave under the same set of rules?—Witness: I am afraid I have not expressed myself clearly. I was pointing out this anomaly, that while some engineers are admitted to come under the rules Nos. 1 and 2, which I have just quoted, they are debarred really from getting the full benefit of those rules because they are not admitted to the better furlough rules which allow them to count furlough as time of service for pension.

The chairman: Will you give one concrete instance?—Witness: There is a gentleman who will be called before the Committee who will prove that he was an engineer employed in India upon some very large works, holding a very good appointment. He is one of those gentlemen who are allowed to claim under the regulations 1 and 2 for pension, but, at the same time, he is not allowed to count two years, or four, or five, as the case might be, of service for pension.

The chairman: Because——?—Witness: Because he is an engineer appointed in India and not in this country.

The chairman: And therefore is not entitled to furlough at all?—Witness: Yes.

The chairman: You do not mean that he is debarred from the benefit of rules 1 and 2, but that, being admitted to the benefit of rules 1 and 2, he is not admitted further to the benefits of rule 3?—Witness: Quite so, and therefore, he does not get the full benefit that he is entitled to. You must read the furlough and pension rules together. You are allowed to count so many years' furlough for pension; one of the pension rules is that you can count so much furlough for pension; this gentleman is allowed to get so much money if he serves his time properly, but he is not allowed to count in that period of service any portion of furlough.

The chairman: Because, by the terms of his original bargain with the Government of India, he is not entitled to any furlough at all?—Witness: No, I should submit that this gentleman was appointed upon the same footing as the Stanley Engineers.

The chairman: Originally, none of the engineers were allowed to count any furlough for pension?—Witness: No.

Mr. Howorth: Was there no specific contract with the European engineers who joined in India?—Witness: They generally entered into short covenants. They would probably come under the leave and pension codes which at the time existed for all the Uncovenanted Civil Servants. Then I want to point out that the inferior pension puts the Civil Engineer to a very grievous disadvantage as compared with the Royal Engineers, and that this is utterly contrary to the spirit of the despatches from 1869 to 1887, which declared specifically that the Civil Engineers were to be on all fours with the military service. That was the understanding at the time Cooper's Hill was instituted.

Mr. Buchanan: Are there any papers to that effect?—Witness: The only document I can refer you to upon that is an extract from the *Times* of March 4, 1871, giving a speech by Mr. Grant Duff in the House of Commons, in which he said, "the Government had created a new profession on a level with the two great Indian Services, the Civil and the Military."

The chairman: Then you say that a statement by the Under-Secretary of State in the House of Commons is tantamount to an engagement on the part of the Government to make all the rules of the Engineer Service as good as the rules of the Civil and Military Services?—Witness: I do not quite put it in that way, but what I say is this. On account of the falling-off of the supply of men for the Stanley Engineers Service, in consequence of the inadequate remuneration, the Government writes a dispatch, and says, "For the future you shall come on the same footing as the Royal Engineers." They then set themselves to work to found this college. It was the aim of the Government to secure these gentlemen, and it had to hold forth certain inducements, and the contention is that those inducements have not been made good. There is one point on this question of pension which I should like to speak to. I understand from observations by some of the Committee the other day that it is contended that pension is entirely of grace. I should contend that having regard to the definition which the Indian Government has put upon emoluments, which includes pension, it can be properly contended that pension is a matter of right and not merely of grace. Now the Engineers base their claims shortly upon the despatch of the Government of India to the local governments of Oct. 6, 1869, and the terms of that despatch were in effect repeated throughout the whole series of despatches which followed. I would like to read a letter sent to Mr. Carbutt, a Member of Parliament, who was advocating the claims of the Civil Engineers in 1883, by Mr. Cross, the Under-Secretary. He says "Lord Kimberley desires me to say that he considers it would be premature at present to make known the contents of the despatch which contains these views, but that there are one or two points referred to in your letter on which his lordship wishes to correct some misapprehension which appears to have arisen from what passed at his interview with you. Lord Kimberley observes they are under the impression that the present disparity of pay of the Civil and Military Engineers will be maintained. This is not the case. It is intended that they shall in future receive the same amount of pay." That is in 1883, and is entirely carrying out the spirit of the despatch of 1869, which I would impress upon the Committee was sent to every member alike of the Public Works Department in order that the difference as to rules might be at once and for all set at rest. Then, in addition to that despatch, we rely altogether upon the chain of despatches which followed. On Nov. 13, 1869, the Duke of Argyll, after inviting attention to the official grade in which the first appointment to the Department was to be made, says:—"In this respect there should in my opinion be no distinction between them and subaltern officers of the Royal Engineers fresh from Chatham, and as Royal Engineers immediately on joining the Public Works Department are gazetted second grade assistant Engineers, I consider that the Civil Engineer should take the same position. It cannot fail to conduce to better harmony between the military and civil branches of the establishment, if whatever advantages are accorded to the members of the one on first entry, should be obtained by both. For a similar reason it may be desirable that the Civil Engineers should be assigned relative rank after fixed periods of service, corresponding with those which qualify for substantive rank in the Staff Corps, and I should further wish you to consider whether there ought not to be only one scale of salaries and allowances for all members of the Service, both civil and military.' And on March 23, 1884, the Government of India replied:—With reference to paragraph four of your Grace's despatch under reply, we may remark that we have already recommended the equalisation of the pay of the Military and Civil branches of the Department and we are gratified to find this proof that her Majesty's Government are likely to receive that proposal favourably. On this point we only add that we shall be glad to see some plan adopted by which the furlough allowances to Civil Engineers shall be equalised with those of military officers in the Public Works Department, and, so far as practicable, their advantages of pension also." I may also refer to a minute of Sir Andrew Clarke. Referring to the question of promotion he says:—"I may also refer in connection with this subject to the correspondence which has appeared in the columns of the Indian Press, and some of the professional papers in England. The letters from the Civil Engineers were some of them well argued, but there was a tone of hopelessness pervading them, engendered of expectations unfulfilled. The practical outcome of the Indian correspondence was that enhanced pensions formed the only remedy for slow promotion, and for the dreariness of the future when unfitted for further work in India. I have observed no disloyalty to Government. A large number of Civil Engineers addressed a memorial to the Secretary of State in 1871, setting forth their grievances. They were desirous of making a further joint representation early this year, but were deterred by the late resolution of the Government of India forbidding all joint action in memorialising. The members of the Covenanted Civil Service in Madras and Bombay have disregarded the order, and have jointly addressed the Secretary of State. The Civil Engineers acted in obedience to orders; only a few of their body waited on me personally to state their grievances, and when informed that the Government was moving in the matter, they quietly abstained from further action. It is therefore the more incumbent on me to see that they do not suffer from their loyal acquiescence in the orders of the Government." In Lord Kimberley's despatch to the Governor-General of March 22, 1883, there is a paragraph I should like to read. He says:—"The question of the pay of the Royal Engineer members of the Department is one which it is desirable now to consider. The opinion has already been expressed by my predecessors that the position in the Department of the Military and Civil Engineers should, as far as possible, be assimilated, and the time has, in my opinion, arrived when the distinctions which now exist in their emoluments should be removed. I desire, therefore, that in future the salary of the Royal Engineer officers admitted to the Department shall not be supplemented by military pay proper, but shall consist only of the salary of the grade or office in which they may be serving. I do not propose that any deductions should be made from the present allowances of those who are in the Department, but on their promotion the new rule should be applied to them, provided they do not by promotion suffer any diminution in their total present emoluments." On Sept. 23, 1886, there is a despatch from the Under-Secretary to the Indian Government in which there is this important paragraph:—"In requesting to be furnished with your Excellency's views on the point raised in regard to the first appointment of Royal Engineers and Civil Engineers to your Public Works Department, I would remind you of the discussions which have taken place on the relative positions of the Civil and Military members of the Department, and of the desire which has been expressed by my predecessors in office, in which I fully concur, to establish their relations on a perfectly equitable footing." Then it will be found that it was admitted to be impossible to reduce the scale of pay of the Royal Engineers, because the policy of the Government of India was always to keep a certain number of Royal Engineers in the Department as a reserve, and it may be conceded that in relation to that point there are some questions outside any analogy between the two; but in relation to the duties they perform in the Public Works Department, I say that the whole of these despatches have proceeded on the basis of giving them equal emoluments. In a despatch of the Marquis of Ripon and his Council to the Secretary of State, dated Dec. 16, 1881, there is this paragraph:—"As to spontaneous retirement, we are prepared to put Civil Engineers on the same footing as members of the Covenanted Civil Service, that is, to admit retirement after twenty-five years of service, of which twenty-one years must be active service." I now propose to deal with the part of the case as to inducements to join the Service. One of the rules for sick leave contained in the "Regulations for the Public Works Department applicable to Bengal, the North West Provinces and the Punjab" is this "During one year of the entire leave of absence under this rule, the absentee will be subjected to a deduction of one half, and during the remainder to a deduction of two-thirds of his allowances, provided, however, that he shall in no case draw a larger sum than Rs. 6,000 (£600 per annum)," showing clearly that the £600 and Rs. 6,000 are taken to be convertible quantities.

The chairman: That is your assertion. The attention of the Committee has already been called by Mr. Jenkins to that point. Up to a certain date it was customary to state the rupees in pounds sterling. Witness: The way I put the case of these gentlemen is this: I say the working of these rules on which they joined resulted in an agitation, which was allayed by a despatch of 1869 promising certain things; I say subsequent to that despatch on the prospectuses and inducements held out by the Government, it was difficult for those who intended to apply for admission to any branch whatever to know which they were to be under. That is my contention upon the documents. I should say they were engaged on the prospectus, but it is very difficult to put an interpretation on the prospectus apart from the despatch. No doubt from 1871 onwards many joined to a certain extent upon the faith of the despatches, and to that extent their position is different from those who are merely subject to the rules. Then, with reference to the matter applying to Stanley Engineers and other Civil Engineers, with reference to class 2, I argue that they should be on the same footing as the Stanley Engineers, whatever that may be. When they have covenants they are governed by covenants, and when they have none they were simply appointed to service upon the faith of the then existing rules modified by the despatch of 1869. With regard to the engineers appointed to the Service after 1871, they had a distinct warning that they would not be admitted to all the advantages, and they may stand upon a different footing, but the argument is you must have one rule for a Department to make it efficient, because all these officers have the control of very large sums of money and carry out very arduous work. The same remark applies to class 4. But in their case there was no distinction made until 1884, and then there was a distinct difference, because certain engineers who were appointed were admitted to the better pension rules promulgated in 1874, and certain others were not. With reference to class 5, appointed in 1870-1874, they have been admitted to furlough payment at the rate of 2s. the rupee, and the contention is that they should have pension at 2s. the rupee as well as furlough payment. Class 6 I should ask particular attention to. They were appointed in 1875. The official prospectus issued that year inviting candidates to Cooper's Hill no doubt contained a warning as to furlough being paid at the official rate of exchange; but there is a book called "The Cooper's Hill Handbook" which every student was bound to provide, and that handbook does not contain the warning reference. So that the difference between the calendar printed by authority and the prospectus is that the calendar does not contain that warning; and those gentlemen, it is contended, stand on the same footing as those of 1874, that they should have their furlough allowances paid in sterling.

The chairman: You are a lawyer; you do not put it that there is any implied contract on the part of the Secretary of State to pay in sterling?—Witness: No, not the 1875 men, because the prospectus, no doubt, would be a document superior in authority to the calendar; but I should say there was a very strong case where the men relied upon their calendar and then found themselves barred by a prospectus they possibly may not have seen.

The chairman: May I ask one more question?—Did either the students, the professors, the Secretary of State, or the officers of the Government at that time believe that the relations between the rupee and pound sterling which had then existed so long would be disturbed?—Witness: I follow your remark. I should say no; neither party ever contemplated that the rupee would be depreciated further than 10 per cent. or thereabouts, and these warnings were put in for the purpose of safe-guarding the Government against a rise which might possibly happen. The contract was upon the base of 2s. a rupee.

The chairman: It was thought possibly likely to rise rather than fall?—Witness: I think so. Then with reference to the men who came after, I should like to remind the Committee that the men who came to Cooper's Hill had to prepare themselves several years before. They found themselves committed to a career, and this altered prospectus is a case of hardship. With reference to the gentlemen admitted after 1876, their case will stand a little higher upon the general equity which they say points in their favour—namely, that they should be put upon the same footing as the best engineers in the employment of the Government of India.

The chairman: You say the recommendations of the despatches from time to time have not been carried out.—Witness: That has been so. There have been intimations from time to time that they would be acted upon and there has been a chain of despatches which brings it down to 1887.

The chairman: And while that of despatches has been going on has the position of the engineers been progressively and continuously improved?—Witness: It was improved in 1884.

The chairman: Is the change made in 1884 the only change made in the position of the engineers?—Witness: No; that was the main one. There was a minor one in 1872 to which I drew attention. I did not go into particulars. Although there have been improvements made, they have not gone so far as the engineers were led to expect.

(To be continued.)

LADY DOCTORS IN INDIA.

The United Kingdom branch of the National Association for Supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India, which was formed in London in March last year, held its first annual meeting on July 14 in the Indian room at Lord Brassey's residence in Parklane. Sir M. E. Grant-Duff presided, and among other supporters of the movement present were Lord Reay, Sir Lepel Griffin, Sir Charles Aitchison, Sir W. de Souza, Sir C. Bernard, Gen. E. F. Chapman, Surg-Gen. Gordon, Louisa Lady Goldsmid, Lady Lumsden, Lady Bailey, and Col. Robertson, the honorary secretary to the branch. The report presented and read defines the objects of the United Kingdom branch to be as follows:—(1) To bring the aims of the National Association more prominently before the British public; (2) to raise subscriptions for the Countess of Dufferin's fund; and (3) to select lady doctors to proceed to India. This document further states that at least £1,000 will be required yearly for preparing and outfitting the ladies who undertake medical work. The committee express a hope that 1000 women in the British Isles will come forward and express their readiness to pay an annual subscription of £1 each to enable them to send out the help so much needed by the women of India. Four scholarships are provided by the committee for ladies who desire to be trained in medicine with a view to enlisting in the work; and it is to maintain these that the money is required. Several have already been sent out, and the greatest satisfaction with their efforts was expressed by the speakers. Lord Reay proposed a resolution confirming the proceedings of the committee and pledging the meeting to support the movement. He said that the chief want of India at the present moment was a staff of skilled nurses. It would be worse than useless to send out ladies who were not experienced in European practice. To do good they must realise the difficulties which would stand in their way, and their physical, mental, and moral qualities must be such as would enable them to conquer the extraordinary prejudices with which their efforts would be met. He could not advocate Government support for the association, but he thought the local authorities might be instructed to establish a hospital, under their own control, in every town. Major Harry Cooper referred to the admirable way in which the duties of the lady doctors were performed, and pointed out that they were supported entirely by money collected in this country, and not by Indian subscriptions. He laid special stress on the contradiction of an assertion made by Mr. Bradlaugh in a recent debate in the House of Commons, to the effect that an Indian rajah had given twenty-five lakhs of rupees to the funds of the association. This statement was erroneous, the fact having been that the sum subscribed amounted to exactly half a lakh. The resolution was carried.

SOME NEW DRUGS.

A DRUG FOR HEADACHE.

Antipyrin is still considered a new drug. Though it has been before the profession for a long while, its wonderful properties have not been fully understood or appreciated until quite recently. Prominent among its actions is its faculty of relieving headache, and so decided and unquestionable is this that it is worthy of special note. In his recent Croonian lectures, Dr. MacAlister said:—"A condition in which it had an excellent effect—some called it a specific action—was migraine. In his own person he had found that nothing acted so promptly, or so certainly, in averting or assuaging the paroxysm." Dr. Kingsbury reports that he gave the drug in twenty cases, some of which had suffered for ten years. "In no case did the Antipyrin fail." "It prevents as well as cures the attacks." The *British Medical Journal* (January 17th, 1888) says:—"There seems no reason to doubt that in Antipyrin we possess a powerful anodyne for pain of nervous or rheumatic orgin. Dispensed in the form of Tabloids, it is easily dosed, and may be administered either hypodermically or by the mouth." From one to three tabloids is the amount usually required for headache.

PHENACETIN FOR FEVERS.

In cases of fevers this drug may be administered with rather greater safety than antipyritics generally. It has a great faculty of easing pain, agrees well with the system, and quiets the nervousness. It is said to be well adapted for infants. It is also good for headache. The dose is two or three 5gr. tabloids.

A DRUG FOR SLEEPLESSNESS.

The victims of insomnia will be glad to know of sulphonal, of which a prominent German authority recently said:—"It rarely disappoints expectations. sleep usually comes on within half an hour—seldom later than one or two hours—and lasts for six or eight hours." It does not irritate the stomach, or produce any bad symptoms whatever, and there is no liability to contract a sulphonal habit by using it. Indeed, the dose required does not need to be increased. People vary greatly in their susceptibility to its action, one person requiring three tabloids for a dose, and another person as many as twelve. The main objection to sulphonal is the price, which is somewhat high.

A NEW DRUG FOR RHEUMATISM.

As nearly everybody knows, soda-salicylate has long been regarded as about the best of drugs for acute rheumatism. Its tendency to irritate the stomach is known to all who have had to take it, and has been a great drawback to its general usefulness, interfering extensively with its being taken. Salol has come to the relief. It is 60 per cent. salicylic acid and 40 per cent. carbolic is insoluble, and passes through the stomach unaffected and unaffecting it. This is a great advantage. The first great triumphs of *Salol* were won in the treatment of acute rheumatism," says Bartholow. It seems to "remove certain morbid materials from the system," and "of late has been used in preference to the alkaline salicylates, to act after entering the blood, in acute and chronic rheumatism, myalgia, sciatic, wry-neck, certain forms of neuralgia and headache due to excess of uric acid" (Caldwell). It is used as an antiseptic in intestinal troubles, in cystitis and pyelitis, wounds, ulcers, &c., and as an antipyretic. The dose is from two to six 5gr. tabloids.

A REMEDY FOR CHRONIC RHEUMATISM.

Nussbaum has reported (*Therap. Monats. Berlin*, January, 1888), and his opinion seems to tally with that of Unna, Blittersdorf, and Lorenz, that Ichthyol is of special service in all diseases associated with hyperæmia and distended capillaries. The results related of applications of it in chronic rheumatism, with stiffness, sweating, pain and emaciation are simply remarkable. In eczema it has dried up the "weeping," relieved the itching in a few days, and restored the suppleness and health of the skin. Reputedly, it has limited and even aborted erysipelas. White swellings and glandular enlargements have been reduced by it. While somewhat unpleasant to take at first, it seems to improve the appetite in those cases where it is indicated internally, as in intestinal, renal, cystic or urethral catarrh. Unna says:—"In my opinion we have not up to the present time possessed so effectual a remedy [as Ichthyol] for rheumatism." Ichthyol is compatible with mercury, zinc-ointment, &c., and dissolves completely in water. It mixes in any proportion with lanoline, glycerine, oils, &c., and an ointment of from 5 to 50 per cent. strength may be used. A mild ointment is pronounced regenerative, a strong one resolvent. Internally the dose of Ichthyol is 1½ to 5 drops in solution.

A few words may very properly be said about the internal use of Ichthyol, which should be taken in capsules. At first it seems to excite dislike, but after a little time all repugnance to it passes away, the digestion improves, and the entire system appears to undergo a change. Most people can take it; idiosyncrasy prevents its administration to a few, but everyone can use it with safety externally.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s 1½d. per bottle, Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33 Farringdon Road, London.

THE MARRIAGE OF MR. STANLEY.

In the presence of an enormous congregation Mr. Henry Morton Stanley, the African explorer, and Miss Dorothy Tennant, second daughter of the late Mr. Charles Tennant, of 2, Richmond-terrace, Whitehall, and of Cadoxton Lodge, Neath, Glamorganshire, were on Saturday (July 12) married in Westminster Abbey. As early as ten o'clock people began to gather round the entrances to the Abbey, but, with the exception of a few officials, no one was admitted until 1-30. Besides those who had tickets for the ceremony, or who hoped to gain admission without, many hundreds of people gathered round the entrance to Richmond-terrace in order to greet the bride as she left.

When the doors of the Abbey were opened, the ticket-holders quickly began to throng in, literally in thousands. The relatives and intimate friends of Miss Tennant and Mr. Stanley were ushered to seats under the lantern; the choir gave accommodation to many more; and the north and south transepts and the nave were equally crowded. In the middle of the nave, which, with the choir and sacrarium, was carpeted with red cloth, the grave of Livingstone was distinguished by a yellow square let into the red baize, bearing the words in black letters, "David Livingstone's grave, 1873." On either side were enormous wreaths, one of lilies, roses, and ferns, "From the Officers of Mr. Stanley's Emin Relief Expedition, in memory of David Livingstone;" the other, sent by Mr. Stanley, bearing, in cornflowers on a ground of lilies, the name of the deceased explorer with the close of whose career the name of Mr. Stanley is so indissolubly connected. A number of young ladies carried baskets of wedding favours, to which was attached a small metal outline of the Dark Continent, bearing the word "Afrika," and these were freely distributed. In addition, a great many of the lady guests carried bouquets, so that the floral display was remarkably brilliant. The dresses of the ladies, too, were triumphs of millinery, and altogether the scenic aspect of the gathering has rarely been surpassed in its exquisite taste and beauty. Amongst the earliest arrivals were Mrs. Tennant and Mrs. Myers, mother and sister of the bride, and the Baroness and Mr. Burdett-Coutts, M.P.; and the church had already filled when, at a quarter to two, the bridal music from "Lohengrin" announced the arrival of Mr. Stanley, who was at once recognised and loudly cheered by the crowd outside. In the carriage with him were Count d'Aroche, his best man, who had specially come from Brussels to represent the King of the Belgians, and Dr. Ewart. In a second carriage were the groomsmen, Stanley's companions, Surgeon Parke, Captain Nelson, Mr. Jephson, Lieutenant Stairs, and Mr. Bonny, and on the box was Sadi, Stanley's Zanzibari servant, who went through all the perils of the Relief Expedition.

There was a brief interval, and then a prelude on the organ announced the arrival of the bride, whom the whole congregation stood up to receive, as they had before done when the bridegroom entered. Miss Tennant walked up leaning on the arm of her brother, Mr. Charles Coombe Tennant, and attended by two little bridesmaids, Miss Sylvia Myers, her niece, aged six, and Miss Finlay, aged eight. The bridal train was borne by a handsomely-dressed page, Master Leopold Myers, nephew, aged eight. Miss Tennant's dress was extremely beautiful. The front of the skirt was of white satin, richly embroidered in pearls, as were also the vest, the lower part of the sleeves, and the Medici collar; the train and bodice were of rich poult de soie; on each side of the front were large bouquets of orange-blossoms, and another bunch on the bodice. The bride wore a double bandeau of orange-blossoms round the coil of her hair at the back, and a tulle veil. Her jewels included the miniature of the Queen, surrounded by diamonds, the gift of her Majesty, a diamond necklace, and an aigrette and three stars of diamonds and sapphires. The bridesmaids were dressed after the period of Charles I., and very pretty indeed they looked in their long frocks of crêpe over satin frilled at the edge, the short waists being confined by soft white sashes. They wore chaplets of orange-blossoms in their hair, and carried a few tall lilies tied with white ribbon. Each had been presented by the bridegroom with a locket formed of a crystal heart, surmounted by true lovers' knots in turquoises and pearls. The page's costume, also of the Charles I. period, was composed of white cloth, embroidered with a broad sash of soft silk, tied on one side, Miss Tennant carried a bouquet of white Cape jasmine, gardenias, and tuberoses, and the bridesmaids' posies were of Madonna lilies and Cape jasmine. The bride also carried a white wreath, and when she came to Livingstone's grave deposited it there, amidst an audible murmur of recognition of this graceful act from the spectators. No prettier bridal procession has for a long time passed up the nave of the Abbey, nor one which was witnessed with more sympathy and interest.

As the bride arrived at the altar rails, Mr. Stanley, with evident difficulty, rose to meet her, and the officiating clergy advanced to the steps. They were the Bishop of Ripon, the Dean of Westminster, Archdeacon Farrar, the Rev. Dr. Butler, Master of Trinity; the Rev. S. Flood Jones, Precentor; and other members of the Chapter. The opening exhortation was read by the Archdeacon. The bridegroom leaned on his stick, and the bride now and then looked at him with overflowing sympathy for his indisposition. The Bishop of Ripon followed the Archdeacon, and put the momentous questions to "Henry Morton" and "Dorothy," whose responses were so low as to be inaudible except to those in their immediate vicinity. It was observed that the bride's voice quivered with emotion when she uttered the words "in sickness and in health," and her eyes filled with tears as she turned them upon the suffering face of her bridegroom. The remainder of the service was completed at the altar, where the bride and bridegroom were accompanied by Mr. Tennant and the groomsmen. Then the newly married couple returned to their seats, and the choir sang most impressively Dr. Bridge's beautiful anthem, "The blessing of the Lord," the words, "We wish you good luck in the name of the Lord" being wafted with especial clearness down the long aisle. The Master of Trinity then delivered the address. The Marriage Hymn, "Father of Life, confessing, Thy majesty and power," by the late Dr. Turle, organist of the Abbey, and written by the Rev. S. Flood Jones, was then sung, and the final blessing was pronounced by the Dean. As the bridal party passed to the Jerusalem Chamber, there to sign the register, Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" was played by Dr. Bridge. The register was signed by, amongst others, the Bishop of Ripon, the Dean of Westminster, the Duke of Abercorn, Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, Sir F. Leighton, the Baroness and Mr. Burdett-Coutts, Sir W. Mackinnon, Mr. F. Sheldon, Mr. C. C. Tennant, Mr. J. W. Myers, Lord Justice Bowen, Mr. W. H. Leckey, Mr. A. C. Lyall, Mr. F. W. Grant, and Mr. A. L. Bruce.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley were enthusiastically cheered as they left the Abbey, and also along the route to Richmond-terrace, where Mrs. Tennant held a reception in her house and grounds, and in Mr. Currie's garden adjacent, lent for the occasion. The band of the Grenadier Guards, under Lieutenant Dan Godfrey, played during the afternoon, and refreshments were served in two spacious marquees, in one of which stood the wedding cake on a silver base supported by silver fluted pillars. All the arrangements were carried out by Mr. Searcy, confectioner to the Prince of Wales. The beautiful wedding cake, prepared by Searcy, stood on a base of silver, supported by eight fluted silver pillars. In the space within sat a little fettered cupid, with one chubby fist raised to brush away a tear, caused by the shackles on his ankles. Above, the cake bore on one side the monograms of bride and bridegroom in pink and brown, upon a ground covered with painted orange-blossom, the device being surrounded with a garland of white flowers. Three or four cornucopiæ, filled to the brim with snowy blooms, decorated the larger circle of the cake, and on the smaller stand two little cupids supported a vase of lovely flowers, all white, but relieved with delicate green leaves of moss and maidenhair. The base was almost hidden in fresh-cut flowers.

Congratulations poured in from all parts of the world, and great interest was naturally felt in the inspection of the presents, which were displayed in the drawing room at Richmond-terrace, together with the medals from learned societies and the caskets in which the freedom of London and other cities had been presented to Mr. Stanley. The Queen sent to Mr. Stanley a miniature of herself, set in brilliants, in recognition of his great services as an explorer.

Among the presents given by Mr. Stanley to his bride were an aigrette and three stars of diamonds and sapphires, a half-hoop diamond and sapphire bracelet, a large diamond star, and a pearl and diamond brooch. From the King of the Belgians came a gold bracelet, with his miniature set in diamonds and turquoises; the Prince and Princess of Wales sent a silver inkstand, and Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) two silver vases; the Baroness Burdett-Coutts (who is announced to have also sent a wedding gift of £10,000) sent a tortoiseshell lace fan set with diamonds; Mrs. Tennant's tenantry and workpeople at Neath, a massive silver bowl; Mr. Gladstone, "Gladstone's Gleanings, in seven volumes; Sir William

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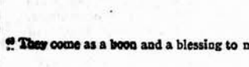

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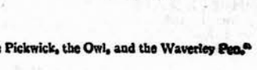

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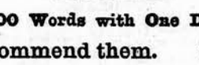

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